

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

20c • MAY 1965

THE LONELY WAR IN VIETNAM

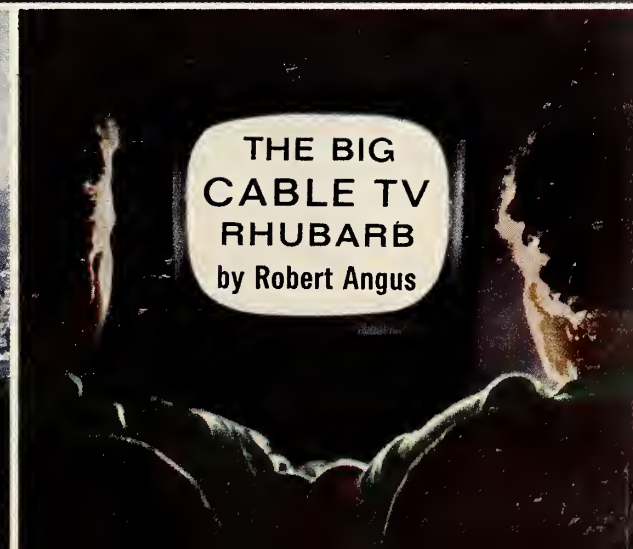
AMERICAN BOYS FIGHT A WAR OF
TERROR AND ISOLATION, WITHOUT
FRONT OR REAR. HOW DO THEY
MEASURE UP? by Charles W. Wiley



A LOOK AT PORTLAND, OREGON by R. Harlow Schillios



THE BIG
CABLE TV
RHUBARB
by Robert Angus





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The American

LEGION

Magazine

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BRAVE MEN, LONELY WAR

ON PAGE 8, Charles W. Wiley introduces you to our GIs in Vietnam and the new kind of war that they are fighting, in an article entitled "The Lonely War in Vietnam." To get right down to the human level he focusses on four young American fighting men in the remote village of Mo Cay, far down the Mekong Delta, where some of the heaviest fighting has taken place against the Viet Cong. Mo Cay is the kind of place that Charley Wiley instinctively goes to as a newsman. He has traveled in nearly 100 countries, and if there was trouble there, that's where he went. He enlisted in the Navy at age 17 in WW2 and served in the Pacific. In 1960, while Cuban correspondent for a New York radio station, Wiley was imprisoned by Castro's secret police without charges. He was released only after an eight day hunger strike and protest from the U.S. Government, The American Legion and other organizations. As a newsman he has been in the field with the French army in Algeria, the Dutch in New Guinea and the British in Borneo. He was also in Laos, the Congo and Katanga, and was one of only two non-Portuguese newsmen to get in at the beginning of the terrorist warfare in Angola. He has been to Vietnam twice, the first time in 1962. On his most recent Asiatic trip he visited, in addition to Vietnam, the Chinese Nationalist held islands, 1½ miles from Red China, and toured U.S. positions along the Korean truce line.

THE FLAG . . . ANYTHING GOES

THE New York Herald-Tribune of March 14 presented a Sunday magazine feature story called "Second Childhood," by Eugenia Sheppard, with photographs which appeared posed for the article—the photographer being uncredited. The story was a frothy commercialized bit about how "post-teenage girls" of the career type in the big city are (hold tight, now) wearing "sub-teen" clothing. In English that means that grown women are affecting little girls' styles.

The heroine of the tale is 23-year-old Dinah Smith, identified as an assistant art director of the Marschalk Company, an ad agency.

Now the big photo on the opening spread shows Dinah, apparently in her own walk-up apartment in New York's East 70's. She is shown squatting, cross-legged, on her bed, reaching for a match on her bedside dresser. Books are open on the bed, papers are scattered on it, and there's a cup or bowl of something on the bed, or maybe it's an ashtray.

All of this, including Dinah and her unshod feet, repose upon a bedspread.

The bedspread is in the design of the flag of the United States.

No caption explains the picture. The burden of the article seems to be to publicize the New York shops and fashion-designers and manufacturers who supply little girl clothes for Dinah's grown-up frame—who, we suppose, are real or potential advertisers in the Herald-Tribune.

Whether Dinah regularly uses the American flag as a bedspread, to sit on it; eat on it; smoke on it; study on it;

EDITOR'S CORNER

scatter papers on it; spread books on it; place her feet and her posterior on it; rest it on top of her blankets, sheets or mattresses—or whether the people who cooked up the Herald-Tribune article brought the flag along as a photographic prop, and imposed it on Dinah as an attention-getter to serve the commercial interests of the Herald-Tribune or of the products mentioned in the article, we don't know.

The captionless picture just showed Dinah sitting on the Stars and Stripes, and the flag spread across her bed, as if this were run-of-the-mine stuff in the minds of the producers of the article.

We do know that hundreds of thousand of brave American men have died to maintain that flag in glory, and we suggest to the editors of the Herald-Tribune that they put the photo of Dinah side by side with the classic photo of the flag-raising on Iwo Jima, study the two for a while, and ask themselves the obvious questions—questions chiefly about themselves.

Dinah's own training in this world was credited to the Rhode Island School of Design, followed by jobs with Condé Nast Publications. Where the Herald-Tribune people who handled this bit of editorial commercialism got their education we don't know, nor do we know where author Eugenia Sheppard got hers. As we have said, the photographer wasn't credited so we can't trace his role in the affair.

However, for the benefit, enlightenment and further education of all those who had anything to do with this, we now quote from Public Law 829, 77th Congress, commonly known as the U.S. flag code, as amended.

"Sec. 4 . . . no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America. . . .

"(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it . . .

"(c) The flag should . . . be . . . always aloft and free. . . .

"(d) The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever . . . but always allowed to fall free. . . .

"(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled or damaged in any way. . . .

"(i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. . . ."

POSTSCRIPT

WHILE THIS PAGE was being made up, the New York Herald-Tribune (see item above) published an apology for its use of the photo of Dinah Smith sitting on a "bedspread" American flag. We make haste to break open some space here to quote from that apology in part: "Dinah Smith meant no disrespect to the flag, she said . . . Certainly we meant no disrespect in printing the picture. But we ought not to have used it as a decoration in that way—without explanation or comment—for

our pages. We regret its use and the lapse in taste." Since it couldn't unprint the picture, the apology is in order, and deserves to be printed in conjunction with our report above. We only wish that they had not said that they ought not have used the photo "without explanation or comment," because there is no explanation or comment that could have been suitable. Aside from that, the Herald-Tribune appears to have done all it could to make amends after the fact.

PORTLAND, OREGON

OUR PIECE ON Portland, Oregon, in this issue is of course a preview of the scene of the next American Legion National Convention. The author, R. Harlow Schillios, has won a number of citations as a professional newsman and is currently the editor of The Oregon Legionnaire, the Legion's state-wide newspaper. Not only has Schillios won news awards on regular newspapers, but he had been on the scene with The Oregon Legionnaire but a little time when it copped the Legion's own top national newspaper award. We must confess that we condensed and revised much of his article on Portland. Not for any want of good work by the author, but because he gave us three times as much as we could use. When you read his piece you'll see how writeable-about Portland and its countryside are.

THE CABLE TV RHUBARB

CABLE TV HAS come up out of the valleys and off the far plains and is marching on the cities, with a swagger of prosperity and some unsuspected talents of its own. That isn't what it was supposed to have done. It was supposed to have died a quiet death as soon as broadcast TV could get down into those valleys and out on those plains.

Thereby hangs a long and complicated tale, not to mention unforeseen dilemmas for the Federal Communications Commission, TV broadcasters, repairmen, programmers, city fathers, and many others.

Bob Angus, who tells you the story on page 12, is presently editor of Tape-Recording magazine, as well as Audio Times, both hi-fi trade books; audio editor of Cavalier magazine; and hi-fi columnist for Modern Photography. A Bucknell graduate, he has a host of other chores in electronics reporting behind him, including interviews for NBC Monitor (Radio). In quite another vein he wrote our last December's story of "Noah Webster and His Dictionary."

RETIREMENT ON TRIAL

FOR ONE REASON or another, many people who retire to a sunny spot for their latter years find out that, for them, that sunny spot isn't what they want after all. They pick up and move to some other sunny spot, or even return to the land of ice and snow from which they came, preferring familiar friends and surroundings to any advantages of climate. When this happens it is a pain in the neck for Uncle Ned or Aunt Jane to sell the place they just bought, with attendant nuisance and cost.

Now along comes a retirement community in Arizona with an arrangement to retire there "on trial." In addition to the retirement homes that the Tucson Green Valley Development will gladly sell, it has apartments for rent on leases of a few weeks or months, furnished or unfurnished, so long as one family member is at least 50 years old. This is a forthright new wrinkle, saying "come and try us for a while and make up your mind if you want to live here after you've lived here a bit." (You can also rent an apartment at Tucson Green Valley for years if you just aren't the homeowning type.)

We aren't peddling Tucson Green Valley's wares. But its "try-us-out-a-while" accommodations are certainly worthy of note. Should you want more details write Jerry Stack, 231 West Esperanza Blvd., Tucson Green Valley, Ariz. 85614.

COLLEGE COSTS

WE AREN'T PLUGGING the wares of The Tuition Plan of New Hampshire, Inc., either. (Their business: lending you money to put junior through college.) But we have read some of their literature and we like their approach to helping you estimate college costs, which, from sad experience, we can tell you have a few extras besides room, board and tuition. Books hit you right off. If junior is going to a college a couple of thousand miles away, transportation can really slug you—especially if you love junior so much you want him home Christmas and Easter, etc. Three jet-round trips across the country a year are up from \$900 a bit. It's good to know about university fees, student fees, lab fees. And it's good to remember that just because junior is out of sight at college he isn't going to run around naked. He *still* needs clothes. Fraternities and sororities have a few little costs too, and so does the jewelry that a Brother or Sister should sport if he or she goes Greek. Frankly, we don't know if Tuition Plan of New Hampshire can put you in hock for education on any better basis than First National City Bank of N.Y. did for us. But their literature on estimating true costs, and thinking of all the angles, is noteworthy. They are at 18 School Street, Concord, N.H. RBP

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

FLUORIDATION PRO & CON

SIR: Thanks for John Thomas' March article, "The Great Fluoridation Controversy." There has been a furore about fluoridation of city water. I wrote New York's Mayor Wagner in favor of it, and it has finally been agreed on.

JOHN THOMAS (not your author)
Bronx, N.Y.

SIR: I bet you got clobbered in your mail because the story on fluoridation was more pro than anti.

ROGER JOHNSON
Brooklyn, N.Y.

SIR: I believe you did the American Legion a disservice by printing the pro-article on fluoridation.

LYDIA LONG
Oakland, Calif.

SIR: Your fluoridation article was awfully one-sided, fellows—about 90% arguments for and 10% arguments against. Let's be fair, shall we?

JOAN DI LETO
Manhasset, N.Y.

SIR: After 20 years of controversy, more than 55 million Americans are now on fluoridated water—artificial or natural. The pro's have thus had the best of the con's. But I think, in daring to tell this story as modern history, you will be accused of taking sides.

MARGARET O'BRIEN
Chicago, Ill.

SIR: I thank you for saying in your fluoridation article that fluoridation is opposed by some "on the grounds of freedom of choice." Those are my grounds. But we anti-fluoridationists have been fighting a losing battle, as your history of the controversy clearly showed. I am sorry to say that one reason may be that some of my fellow anti-fluoridationists have resorted to tactics which have made us all look ridiculous. They have chosen to prey upon ignorance and fear, which is a shabby way to defend the freedom of choice of a free people. I have before me an anti-fluoridation pamphlet which seeks to frighten people by quoting a Utah state agricultural pamphlet to the effect that "Fluorine is a cumulative poison and long continued consumption of small quantities causes fluorosis." I blush at this sort of tactic. It is not fluo-

rine, but sodium fluoride that is commonly used in fluoridation, and nothing is more elementary in chemistry than that an element has entirely different characteristics than its compounds. Chlorine, too, is deadly poison, but sodium chloride is common table salt. Shall we scare people away from using salt because it is a compound of chlorine? All the evidence shows that public water fluoridation of 1ppm is harmless to all and beneficial to children. Many American towns have been taking heavier doses than that in their natural water for generations. But I am against fluoridation because a free people should medicate and nourish themselves as they please. Your article plainly showed how anyone who wants fluoridation can get it in other ways.

HARRY THOMPSON
Detroit, Mich.

SIR: The fluoridation article was an all-time low on our pages.

W. G. PETERSON
San Jose, Calif.

SIR: Fluoridation violates the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Those who do not want it do not say that those who want it shall not have it, but demand equal consideration for their wishes.

R. G. JOHNSON
Rogers, Ark.

SIR: The article was history, but you'll be accused of special pleading.

FRANK JACKSON
Philadelphia, Pa.

SIR: The issue is simply whether a public water supply is a proper vehicle for the administration of any medicant, essential nutrient, or in fact anything other than pure water. If the answer is yes, we are opening the door to just about any manipulation of the water supply that the "experts" say is good for us.

E. W. LITTLEFIELD
Delmar, N.Y.

SIR: There was a slight technical error in the fluoridation article. The author referred to "Eight parts per million gallons." This is usually stated just as "Eight parts per million," or abbreviated "8ppm." It is usually understood that such terminology refers to weight, not volume, and it is usually just stated in "parts" without specifying gallons or pounds, etc. Incidentally I'm retired from the business of water treatment and I'm all for fluoridation.

JOHN B. DAVIS
Milwaukee, Wis.

EMERGING NATIONS

SIR: I want to congratulate Mr. Jeff Endrst for his excellent and timely article on the United Nations ("What Do the 'Emerging Nations' Want From Us?")

March). It certainly gives us an insight as to what we may look forward to in the future from this body.

CHARLES P. HOSTEK
College Point, N.Y.

SIR: I was very much impressed by Mr. Endrst's article about the fight we are in with "have-not" countries in the United Nations.

J. J. ISAACSON
Omaha, Nebr.

SIR: It seems to me that this type of report on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) would probably have more effect on getting American businessmen off dead center than anything else we might present to them.

DAN R. LANE
Dallas, Tex.

SIR: . . . A striking exposé. . . .

JACKSON C. PIERCE
Inglewood, Calif.

SIR: A great story. . . . Everyone in the country should read it and think. What would 1,000 reprints cost?

JAMES J. QUINLAN
Country Club Hills, Ill.

For cost of reprints of "What Do the 'Emerging Nations' Want From Us?" write: Circulation Department, The American Legion Magazine, Box 1954, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

SIR: The Endrst article was breathtaking. Who were the U.S. representatives at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development meeting in Geneva last spring?

D. R. THUMAN
Maywood, Nebr.

Under-Secretary of State George W. Ball headed the delegation and remained in Geneva for the first two weeks. The meeting lasted 2½ months and involved about 40 top-level State Department aides. Their names can be gotten from the State Department, Washington, D.C. "Emerging Nations" delegates were "disappointed" that Ball, etc., would not pledge billions on the spot.

SIR: Congratulations. . . . This is the most realistic article that has come from the press in a long time.

H. A. HANKE
Wilmore, Ky.

SIR: The article . . . was the most shocking I have ever read.

NORMAN B. NELSON
Bartlesville, Okla.

SIR: The unmitigated gall of some people is almost beyond comprehension as exhibited by UNCTAD and the goal it expects to accomplish. . . .

LEON F. DENIS
Lynn, Mass.

SIR: The article and the editorial comments on it were enlightening.

MRS. JAMES ESTABROOK
Pascagoula, Miss.

SIR: . . . A masterpiece. UNCTAD's action is a deliberate attempt to intimidate the United States.

ARTHUR T. DONAHUE
Hollywood, Calif.

SIR: The article's statements are difficult to believe. Certainly we should help the hungry nations to *help themselves* but we can't wreck our own economy by overdoing the handouts.

WALTER BLACKMORE
Battle Creek, Mich.

APPRECIATION

SIR: Recently, I competed in the District #1 (New Hampshire) Oratorical Contest, winning second prize, of which I am quite proud. I would like to express my appreciation to The American Legion for sponsoring the contest, making it possible for me to participate, and, in preparing my speech, to learn more about and understand better the United States Constitution and the beautiful things it stands for.

PATRICIA D. HUNTLEY
Alstead, N.H.

SIR: Being more or less a shut-in, I read considerably and I cover The American Legion Magazine every month from front

page to last before handing it over to other readers, including students who use it for reference. Keep up the good work.

M. F. CAVANAUGH
Scranton, Pa.

THE FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL FLIGHT

SIR: Tom Mahoney's article, "The First Airman Across America" (March), was most enjoyable. Being from Huntsville, rockets are, of course, on my mind a great deal, and as I read the article, I realized how much we today owe our progress in space to such air pioneers as Cal Rodgers.

MRS. JOYCE ADAMS
Huntsville, Ala.

SIR: My son, Ivan, served with the 5th Marine Div. during the late war and his wife served in the Navy. They both get The American Legion Magazine and always give me a copy to read.

Imagine my surprise when I read "The First Airman Across America" (March). I had the great privilege of seeing Mr. Cal Rodgers when he landed at the old fair grounds in Meadville, Pa. I was then 15 years old and am now 69, so that was 54 years ago.

Never shall I forget the thrill of this experience. It was the first airplane that I ever saw.

I remember Mr. Rodgers as a big man and he seemed to enjoy his cigars. Also,

there were names written all over the wings of his plane.

The last half century has certainly brought forth wonders in the field of aeronautics.

LEWIS D. McBETH
Albion, Pa.

". . . MUTUAL HELPFULNESS"

SIR: I wish to publicly thank WW2 Legionnaire James Harrington, who, on being told by a maid in the Chicago YMCA where I live that I was weak and dizzy, rushed me to a VA hospital, where it was found I had already lost half of my blood from internal bleeding. The life of this 67-year-old WW1 veteran was saved by Jim Harrington's prompt action.

CHRISTIAN L'ODENSE
Chicago, Ill.

THE GOAT-COW

SIR: I was very much amused by a cartoon on page 42 of the March issue of your very nice magazine. It showed an "old goat" milking a goat. Apparently cartoonist Bill Yates has never seen a goat very closely, or he meant to draw a small cow. Please be informed that any and all goats that I or you will ever see will have no more than two spigots on the udder.

A. PAUL LOWE
Miami, Fla.

Cartoonist Yates' goat clearly had three, and probably four, "spigots."

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

What are the

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

Laurel E. Johnson

RECENTLY, ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES from Wisconsin and Michigan to Columbia, in New York, faculty members have supported campus rallies "to protest U.S. policy in Vietnam." The rallies have been called "teach-ins." Communist Viet Cong movies have been used for "teaching." Other Americans, too, have been calling for an end to strife and new negotiations with the communists on Vietnam.

Certainly, all America needs a real "teach-in" on the war in Vietnam. But at this stage of the crucial events in Southeast Asia, what we need is a sober understanding of the big stakes, not torchlight parades.

President Eisenhower, President Kennedy and President Johnson urged in word and deed the vital necessity of our standing firm in Vietnam. So did Richard Nixon while running against Mr. Kennedy. So did Senator Goldwater in running against Mr. Johnson. Republican Secretary of State John Foster Dulles spelled out Southeast Asia as the place where we must stand firm though at the brink of war. Democratic Secretary of State Dean Rusk has taken no different position. There must be some sobering reason for a policy which is held as firmly by Presidents as by their opponents—some reason that calls for more responsibility than the crying of mottoes and slogans in opposition to what all of those who have had to bear the responsibility have declared to be necessary.

WHAT ARE THE BIG stakes in Vietnam? They are not just Laos, Cambodia, South Vietnam, Burma and Thailand (all of which seem remote indeed to the average citizen). At stake is the continued freedom of the whole western Pacific, including Japan, Korea, Free China, the Philippines and Australia. South Vietnam is the last battleground of freedom in Asia short of the Philippines. Hanson Baldwin, of the New York Times, went further recently when he said on TV that he'd rather fight for the Pacific in Vietnam than in the Hawaiian Islands. This is the point that the Presidents have understood, while the farawayness and strangeness of the little nations that are the present battleground deceive the public with respect to the size of the actual stake. The Southeast Asian nations are even stranger to most of us than Korea once was, or the Sudetenland, or the Polish Corridor. Will their importance remain as little understood, once again, until too late?

President Eisenhower stated that if South Vietnam fell, the rest of Asia would fall "like a row of dominoes." If we remember that the last dominoes in the chain are Japan, the Philippines, Australia, Korea, Free China, Burma and India we may not be so befuddled as we are if we think only in terms of such places as Laos, Vietnam, etc.

Look now at the map to understand how South Vietnam is the little domino whose fall, more certainly than her defense,

will set off world catastrophe. Communist control of South Vietnam would isolate all her neighbors from the free world.

Laos is already infiltrated by the armed communist Pathet Lao. She is holding out with help from us flowing through Thailand and South Vietnam. Burma's flank is protected by Laos and Thailand. It would only be an act of idiocy for us to get out of South Vietnam without getting out of Laos and Thailand, too. Otherwise there'd be no change in our policy, only a voluntary weakening of our position. Cambodia has already picked Red China as the winner, and needs only our departure to become an arm of Red China. Fiercely independent Thailand, formerly Siam, is friendly to the United States, and has welcomed 6,000 U.S. troops there, mostly Air Force. With our support gone, Thailand will be surrounded by enemies who will exact not only her submission, but a toll in blood and torture to equal anything Hitler or the communists have yet heaped on a subjected people. This is what marching students, led by U.S. college faculty members, are now crying for—what cannot help but happen if they have their way.

WHEN WE ARE OUT OF South Vietnam we will be out of Southeast Asia. This leaves free Malaysia trapped between Indonesia and the communists to the north. Indonesia is ready now to join up openly with Red China as soon as the bridge between her and China is communist. And she is, as everyone knows, already fomenting guerrilla warfare in Malaysia. When Southeast Asia falls, Malaysia will be crushed in the vise between China and Indonesia. This could bring on WW3 all by itself in view of Britain's guarantees to Malaysia. The communists have already had one go at capturing the Philippines through the unsuccessful irregular warfare of the Huks more than a decade ago. When Malaysia has been subjugated, from Singapore to Borneo, she will be the land through which the imported communist guerrillas and weapons will pour into the nearby Philippines to instigate reigns of terror there as the Viet Cong has done in South Vietnam.

Today the Huks are already reawakening in the Philippines, in anticipation of events to come. The United States, in view of its guarantees to the Philippines, could hardly stand by while Manila became another Saigon. This is another good place for World War 3 to break out if Vietnam goes.

Japan is in a different squeeze. The bulk of her economy is based in trade with the United States and with the Southeast Asia area that will fall if Vietnam falls. With Red China in control of all Southeast Asia, Japan will have to come to terms with communism for her economic lifeblood. Communist terms are absolute. The pressure will be the same on Japan as our submarines and planes exerted on her in WW2 when we cut her lifeline to the Indies with torpedoes. The pressure was then, and will be if Vietnam falls, irresistible.

Big Stakes in Vietnam?



It takes no imagination to see the position of Korea, Free China, Australia, Burma and then India once the fall of the Southeast Asian peninsula has set off its chain reaction from Japan to Indonesia.

Small wonder that Vietnam is nothing less than the key to the whole western Pacific. The lives and welfare and freedom of millions of people in many nations are at stake. Im-

plicit in the whole picture is that the farther from Vietnam we take our stand, the more certain does general war become, while by surrendering our present positions first we would be weaker and the enemy stronger. Britain learned that lesson too late when she failed to take her stand on the Sudetenland in 1939. Then the dominoes fell all over the world at what cost every reader knows.

THE LONELY WAR

An intimate report on the lives of four GI's at an isolated outpost of the Mekong Delta portrays the new kind of war.

Americans serving in the field in Vietnam are fighting the most terrible and loneliest war that the United States has ever been in. Outside the cities and large military bases, the GI is in danger every minute of every day. He can never relax. At night he must fight a more-or-less conventional guerilla war. During the day he must be constantly on guard against a terror attack. It isn't even entirely safe in Saigon or at our largest bases.

This is a new kind of war in Vietnam, unlike anything that we've experienced before. There's no "front" in the sense that we ordinarily think of one—a front-line; then support positions (mortars, etc.) farther back; then, often miles from the first line, artillery; and finally a safe rear area for reserves, rest, command and supply services. The American military sleeping in the barracks in the big hotel that was blown up in Saigon a couple of months ago were about as "far back" as you could get. Out in the more conventional combat areas, what stands for a normal frontline are a number of isolated positions, frequently encircled as well as infiltrated. There, infantry, support units and artillery are all jammed together, sometimes side by side. Each unit is normally somewhat in the position of the Lost Battalion of WWI with respect to its disposition. The enemy is everywhere—and nowhere.

Even worse than the fact that there is no fixed front is the fact that there is no way of distinguishing friend and foe. When an American goes down a country road or walks through a village market place, every single person whom he passes may be the enemy. The peasant in the field, peacefully working with a hoe, may be a communist terrorist with a sub-machinegun hidden in the grass ten feet from him. After the GI has passed he may—or may not—get shot in the back. The Vietnamese riding through town on a bicycle may have a hand grenade in his pocket. So might the shopkeeper, or one of the shoppers, or the pretty girl with the wide straw hat and colorful native dress.



Author and "Arvin" major with the four GIs at Mo Cay. Left to right: Sgt. Huston, Wiley, Lt. Hansen, Capt. Harms, Major Nuygen Van Duc, Sgt. Shoemaker. In background, "the Americans' house," with Viet Cong mortar-fire hole in roof. Territory seen through foliage (r.) is in area controlled by terrorists of the Viet Cong.

Americans have a wry joke about identifying the communist Viet Cong (commonly known as VC): "It's easy to tell a VC from a friend. The VC is the one who shoots at you."

But often by the time the difference is clear it's too late.

Let's look at our GIs in the cities and villages, and then visit a lonely outpost where I spent last Christmas.

GIs are especially good targets for terrorists because they are usually much taller than the average Vietnamese and stand out in any crowd. Even if all they



Artillery casings used in night-fighting by a single gun of the Mo Cay "Arvin" battalion suggests the scope of the sieges of numerous defended Vietnam towns.

IN VIETNAM

by CHARLES W. WILEY



Barbed wire and canal constitute the border between Mo Cay and Viet Cong territory.

are doing is going to eat in a local cafe, Americans almost always go in small groups or at least in pairs, and in addition to sidearms generally carry automatic weapons and grenades. They never walk side by side, but move instead in a stagger formation, changing the distances between them from time to time, never taking the same route twice in a row. This changing of patterns is very impor-

PHOTOS BY THE AUTHOR

tant in making ambush planning more difficult for the VC.

But there are limits to these defense maneuvers, and the GIs all know that the VC can, if willing to take a calculated risk, set up a trap at any time.

To add to their security problem, they are followed everywhere by crowds of happy Vietnamese children. As part of

their voluntary job of being good-will ambassadors, the Americans always return greetings from local people. They smile and carry on conversations with friendly Vietnamese while keeping alert for terrorists.

It's a tough job—and one that lesser men would make easier for themselves. The GIs could hide within well-defended positions during the day, but the United States would lose face if it were shown that Americans were frightened by the VC. Vietnamese morale would suffer, so our boys keep the U.S. flag flying by purposely making themselves targets.

This business of being diplomats and good neighbors at the same time that they may be in combat or ambushed, at any moment of the day at any place in Vietnam, is remarkable in itself.

Air Force and Army units stationed at Tan Son Nhut Airbase near Saigon have adopted the Thanh Man Orphanage where war widows and their children have joined—hundreds of parentless youngsters. Doctors and a dentist from the base hospital go regularly to treat the children. The GIs provide food and have distributed clothing sent from their families in the United States. During off-duty



In a war without a front or rear, the four GIs guard against terrorists among the townfolk when they walk abroad by proceeding in file, armed with automatic weapons at all times.

THE LONELY WAR IN VIETNAM

hours, the Americans have helped construct new buildings. One major project was digging a well for fresh drinking water. Servicemen contributed \$2,500, with additional money coming from collections at church services held on the base, for just this one undertaking.

Marine and Air Force units at Da Nang have been involved in similar activities. An orphanage "adopted" by the Air Force has so impressed the Vietnamese that the communists issued orders for the assassination of one U.S. doctor who had taken special interest in the project.

Many U.S. personnel have made it a routine to make fatherly visits to Vietnamese war orphans. During the last Christmas holiday season, American units all over Vietnam held parties for the local children. Many of them knew nothing about Christmas, but understood and appreciated the good will and gifts given by the Americans.

One who has almost made a career out of being a good Samaritan is U.S. Navy Machinist's Mate 1st Class Philip G. Ambrose, from Philadelphia, Pa. He volunteered to extend his tour of duty in Vietnam so that he could carry on his "one-man good will mission." Ambrose has "adopted" six Vietnamese military hospitals, plus Vietnamese Army and Naval units. "O.K. Joe," as Ambrose is known by the Vietnamese, passes out gifts of all kinds supplied by donations from the United States and money taken from his own pocket.

This is not to say that every single American serviceman in Vietnam is a great guy. There are a few—especially in the bigger cities and at larger bases—

who behave badly. But most Americans in Vietnam, including most of the support cadres, are dedicated to defending the United States and helping the people of that war-torn country.

I spent the Christmas holidays with four typical U.S. Army advisers in the

Arvin soldier). The battalion was stationed in the town of Mo Cay, Kien Hoa province. It is in the Mekong Delta area, about 50 miles southwest of Saigon, the scene of some of the heaviest fighting in Vietnam.

The Americans were Capt. Roger D.



Mo Cay children gathered around the Americans wherever they went, and when a Viet Cong bomb was tossed in their midst, children were killed and maimed.

field. They were attached to the First Battalion of the Seventh Division, Army of Vietnam (abbreviated ARVN, with the abbreviation converted to the word "Arvin" by Americans in Vietnam who use it when referring to members of the South Vietnamese armed forces—an

Harms, age 27, of Shenandoah, Iowa; 1st Lt. Kraig U. Hansen, 25, Manhattan, Kan.; Sgt. Ralph M. Shoemaker, Jr., 28, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Sgt. Herbert J. Huston, 30, Marina, Calif.

All four were career men who decided long ago to make defending the United States a full-time job. They were the only Americans in Mo Cay. Captain Harms, an infantry officer with ten years service, came up through the ranks. Lieutenant Hansen, an engineer, trained as an Airborne Ranger. He was graduated from West Point in 1962. Sergeant Shoemaker had eight years service in the infantry. Sergeant Huston first spent four years in the U.S. Marines, including duty in Korea during the war there. An Airborne Ranger, he had had eight years of Army service when I visited Mo Cay.

All volunteered to fight in Vietnam. Captain Harms had two boys, ages two and six and a baby girl born after he left the U.S. Sergeant Shoemaker had boys of five and eight, and another baby was scheduled to be born while he fought in Vietnam. Sergeant Huston had a three-year-old son. Of the four, only Lieutenant Hansen was single.

All of them volunteered to fight in Vietnam because they believe that it's their duty to defend the United States, and that the frontline of our defense is

(Continued on page 52)



Recuperating in Saigon hospital after being bombed in a Mo Cay restaurant, the four Americans were anxious to get back. "This makes it personal," they said.

(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

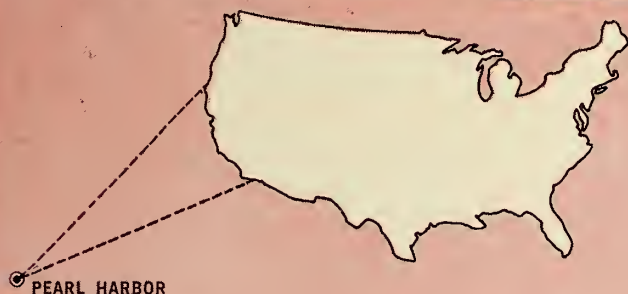
By **ALDEN STEVENS**
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

PEARL HARBOR, the U.S. Naval Base in the Hawaiian Islands, is just west of the city of Honolulu on the island of Oahu. There are 2,091 miles of water between Oahu and San Francisco, Calif., and you aren't going to drive there—but you can fly or ship out, then rent a car or take any of several bus tours of Oahu. There also is a boat tour that takes in Pearl Harbor.

There were 97 ships in Pearl Harbor that quiet Sunday morning of December 7, 1941, when Japanese carrier planes struck the blow that took us into WW2. Eighteen were sunk or damaged,



USS Arizona Memorial. Sightseeing boats go out to it.



PEARL HARBOR, OAHU, HAWAII

including seven battleships: *California*, *Maryland*, *Oklahoma*, *Tennessee*, *West Virginia*, *Arizona* and *Nevada*.

Hundreds of American planes were destroyed and the installations around the harbor were severely damaged. During the two-hour raid, 2,335 American servicemen lost their lives and another 1,143 were wounded.

USS Arizona, struck by an armor-piercing bomb, caught fire and went down in nine minutes.

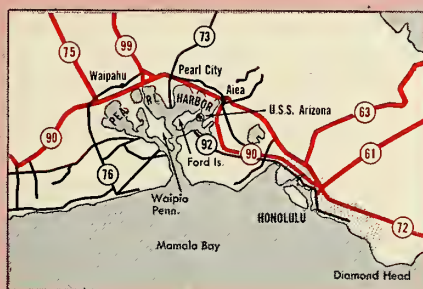
Of the 18 ships damaged, 13 were repaired and saw action during the war. *USS Maryland* was back in action less than three months after the attack. *USS Utah*, which had been converted to a target ship, was mistaken for a functional ship and lies, with the *Arizona*, at the bottom.

The attack was carefully planned. Only 29 planes were lost by the Japanese and only 55 airmen, plus nine crew members of midget submarines, were killed. But of the 33 Japanese ships in the attacking task force, all but one were sunk before the war was over.

Today, the Gray Line and other sightseeing companies offer cruises into the harbor which take about three hours and

visit *USS Arizona* and its Memorial, *USS Utah*, Hickam Field and Ford Island.

The Hawaiian Islands were discovered in 1778 by Capt. James Cook, who called them the Sandwich Islands (after the Earl of Sandwich). The State of Hawaii has eight major islands, of which seven



are inhabited, and about 114 minor islands, of which four are inhabited. Oahu, on which Honolulu and Pearl Harbor are located, is the third largest, with a population of more than 500,000. The islands are volcanic in origin and on the largest, Hawaii, is Hawaii National Park with several still occasionally active volcanoes including Mauna Loa, 13,680 feet high. You can fly to Hawaii from Honolulu in less than an hour and there are also a

number of inter-island cruises available.

Honolulu (population 300,000) is not merely a place to go swimming and dance the *hula* but, with its Waikiki Beach, is a beautiful and fascinating city with many fine hotels.

The island of Oahu is famous for pineapple and sugar production and for breath-taking scenery. Roads are good; there are many sightseeing tours listed in the yellow pages of the telephone book and cars are for rent.

Summers are warm but rarely hot—in Honolulu the July average temperature is about 77° and rarely goes to 90°. Annual rainfall here is only about 26 inches—less than in many other states—although some parts of the island average as high as 230 inches. Summer has the least rain; the rainy season is November through March. Except in its more splendid hotels, the city is delightfully informal, but evenings are likely to be dressy.

Your enjoyment of any historic area is greatly enriched if you read about it first. Consult your librarian or write Hawaii Visitors Bureau, 2285 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu, for informative pamphlets.

By ROBERT ANGUS

BACK IN THE SPRING of 1950, television was enjoying its first growing pains. Stations were springing up across the country, and millions of kids were thrilled by the adventures of Hopalong Cassidy, while their parents watched the Kefauver crime hearings, roller derbies and foreign movies on the Early and Late Shows (American movie producers were still withholding their films from television). In broadcasting circles, there was talk of a new system, where viewers would pay to see new Hollywood films, sports events and Broadway plays. Then, in the mountains of Eastern Pennsylvania, a television dealer, discouraged by lack of business, hit on an idea which was a boost to TV at the time, but now threatens to become TV's biggest controversy to date, overshadowing pay-TV over the air, the quiz show scandals and TV ratings.

The problem which faced Bob Tarlton, a Lansford, Pa., retailer, was that his community lies in a valley, cut off from television signals from stations in Philadelphia and New York. A few lucky residents who lived on hilltops outside of

THE BIG CABLE TV RHUBARB



The cables were supposed to die when TV broadcasts reached the remote areas. But...

town could and did receive pretty good pictures—but erecting the necessary antennas, towers and boosters frequently cost as much or more than the price of the set itself. TV set sales in Lansford were virtually nonexistent as a result. Bob Tarlton thought, however, that if he could erect one master antenna on top of one of the highest hills outside town, he might be able to provide good signals for potential customers in Lansford by connecting each home to the antenna by means of a cable.

Today there are some 1,600 cable systems doing business in 48 of the 50 states (Alaska and Rhode Island are the exceptions). Most of these are located in small towns and areas cut off from normal TV reception and as such are wel-

comed by the stations and networks as an enlargement of their audiences. However, in the last 18 months, cable television (or CATV, as it's known in the trade) has moved into the suburbs of such major cities as Los Angeles and Philadelphia; and plans are afoot to carry the cable right to the doors of telecasters in New York, Cleveland, Washington, D.C., San Francisco and Philadelphia, as well as to communities such as Scranton, Pa., Austin, Tex., and others. CATV's move to the big cities has managed to annoy the telecasters, local TV servicemen and dealers, TV networks and performers, and even a few citizens. The controversy it has created has overshadowed the one which pay-TV over the air (with which CATV has

① Cable TV from community antennae, first built to bring television into isolated valleys and plains, is now expanding into metropolitan areas as a profitable new business.

② A cable is strung on poles rented from the local power or phone company—

③—and is fed into subscribing households. Up to 12 channels are tapped in this way, with even more promised.

something in common) has always been able to generate.

Offhand, there doesn't seem to be much sense in bringing cable TV into the shadow of the big broadcasting stations in places like New York. But CATV has found three great advantages over broadcasters:

1. The biggest selling point CATV uses in cities today is that the city canyon dwellers get reception almost as bad as some of the residents of the deep valleys. Cable TV promises, first of all, good reception over all channels.

2. To date, it is much more free from regulation than the broadcasters.

3. It has the *technical ability* (whether it uses it or not is another question) to overcome a vast majority of viewer, advertiser and local interest complaints against broadcast programming. No matter what channel a viewer tunes to on an ordinary TV set, he picks up a program from a station that has to try to satisfy everybody on one channel. A broadcaster can use only one channel. But a CATV operator has the whole sweep of the channels at his command on the receiving set of any of his viewers. Thus some CATV operators keep one channel focused on a clock and a constantly updated weather report at all times. You, as a viewer, can flick to it any time you want time/weather. A broadcaster would go bankrupt fast using his only channel that way. On another channel or two or three, CATV can give you a selection of the mass appeal broadcast programs, either network or independent, from near or far. On more channels it can maintain programs for small groups with special interests—educational TV, local political debates, cultural programs. All of this, as any viewer

will admit, is a leap over the awful hurdle of the one-channel broadcaster who has to please everyone with the same program, with every channel engaged in the same pursuit. Plainly, CATV has potentialities for city folk quite as much as for those in the remote valleys.

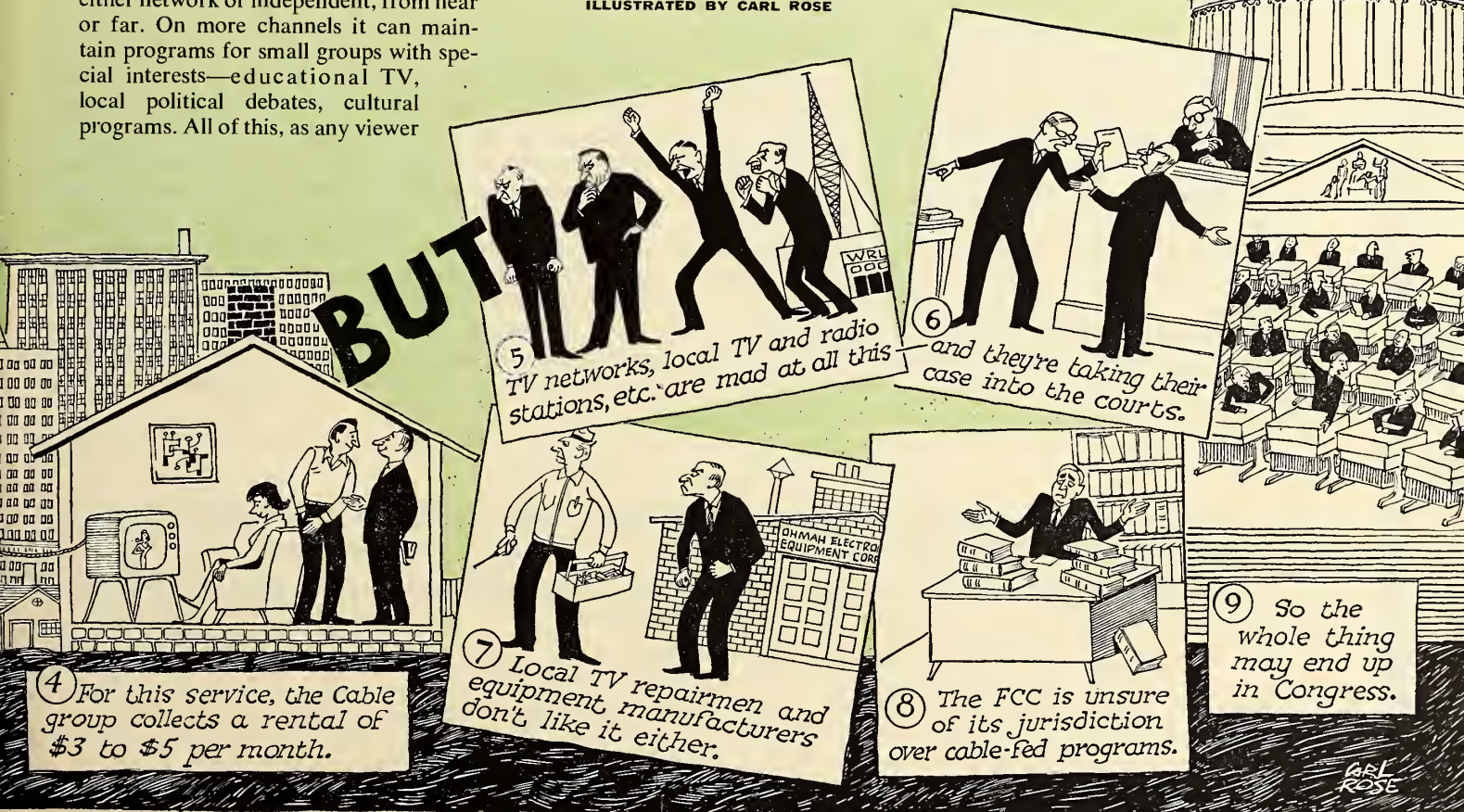
The first CATV systems were started by TV dealers and servicemen like Tarlton in relatively small communities. They consisted of little more than the antenna and cable, strung on telephone or electric light poles. They generally served anywhere from ten to 100 families, with those nearest the antenna getting the best picture. The systems could handle up to three stations, whose signals were plucked out of the air by the antenna, received by a converted TV set, and retransmitted along the cable. For convenience' sake, the channels used for retransmitting were 2, 4 and 6—so that Chicago's Channel 7 might very well be viewed in Peoria on Channel 4; Philadelphia's Channel 10 in Lansford on Channel 6, and so on. But there was no guarantee that when the Lansford viewer turned to Channel 6 he *would* get Philadelphia's Channel 10. For any of a number of reasons, the cable operator might elect to switch without warning to New York's Channel 11 or some other station. During the 1950s, equipment improved and the number of stations on the air increased. By the early 1960s, most new cable systems utilized five channels (Nos. 2 to 6), and more uniform picture qual-

ity was established throughout a cable system.

Originally, cable TV reception was limited to stations relatively near the community antenna. In recent years, however, cable operators have imported signals from as far away as 200 miles and more by beaming microwave relays (rebroadcasts) of the original TV signal from tower to tower by retransmitted airwaves before coming down to homes by cable from the last tower. Thus, a viewer in Logansport, Indiana, is able to view stations in Chicago (97 miles away) and South Bend (89 miles away). The Logansport system, in fact, is a typical example of a modern 10-channel cable service. The city, located in the Wabash River valley, is blocked from stations as close as 30 miles away. A year ago, televiewers had to spend as much as \$130 for a private antenna, tower and rotator which, with luck, could pick up three or four stations. Now, the Logansport CATV system picks up a commercial channel and two educational channels directly, while its microwave relay brings in an additional three stations from Indianapolis (65 miles away), one from Bloomington, Ind. (85 miles), one from South Bend and two from Chicago.

(Turn to page 47)

ILLUSTRATED BY CARL ROSE



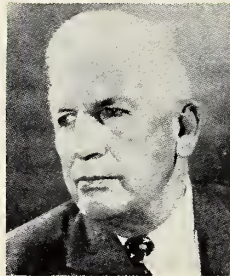


SHOULD STATE LEGISLATURES BE

YES

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.)

THE CONSTITUTION of the United States guarantees national citizenship and the equal protection of the laws to all native-born and naturalized persons. In other words, there are to be no second-class citizens; all are to count the same.



But do they? In so basic a matter as being represented in the legislature of their state, millions of Americans are now denied equality of citizenship. In California, for example, a person living in one rural senate district has more than 420 times the voice in his state senate than does a person living in one large-city district.

The denial of equal citizenship exists in nearly every state. In early 1964, in about 40 states a majority of one or both houses of the state legislature was elected by less than 40% of the people, in a dozen states by less than 20%, and in some cases by as few as 8 or 10%.

This has come about because the legislatures have failed to reapportion themselves to take account of the great shift of our country's population to the cities and suburbs. About 70% of our people now live in urban areas, but the legislative districts remain tied to the rural distribution of our population 50 to 100 years ago. Consequently, the rural dominated legislatures tend to ignore or neglect the problems which the cities and suburbs face in transportation, housing, law enforcement, unemployment, education and welfare.

The almost uniform failure of the legislatures to correct these unconstitutional denials of equal citizenship finally caused the Supreme Court to rule that the equal protection of the laws requires reapportionment

of both houses of a bicameral legislature *substantially* on the basis of population, or "one man, one vote."

Opponents of these decisions have argued, however, that at least one house should be based on "non-population" factors. Would this fulfill the constitutional guarantee of equal citizenship?

As every schoolboy is taught, one house of a bicameral legislature cannot pass a law; each of the two houses must pass on it. Therefore, however well apportioned one house may be, a minority-controlled second house may completely block legislation and appropriations or force the other house to agree to drastic amendments. In effect, the fair apportionment of one house is rendered meaningless by the veto in the hands of the unfairly apportioned one.

And what are the so-called "non-population" factors to be? Trees? Cows? Chickens? Wealth? Acres of land? The race of people? Their religion? Their national origin? Can anyone seriously argue that, under the Constitution of the United States, any of these things are more worthy of representation than people?

Counties and towns are only the creations of a state. They did not agree to form the state as a federation and insist upon equal representation in one house of the legislature as did the states of the Union. There is, therefore, no "federal analogy" which would require malapportionment of one house of a legislature.

We should stop this mockery of the basic constitutional guarantee of equal citizenship and make our state legislatures effective tools of 20th century U.S. government by reapportioning state legislatures to truly represent the people.

Paul H. Douglas

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him.---

BASED PRIMARILY ON POPULATION?

NO

Rep. Don H. Clausen (R-Calif.)
1st District



THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has called for a revolutionary change in the political order of most of the states in our Union. The 6-3 decision of June 15, 1964, calls for more than 40 states to overhaul their state legislatures and their constitutions to provide that all members of their legislatures will be elected only on the basis of population.

It is my opinion that the Court has in effect entered the legislative field. The Supreme Court, until 1964, has always held that the Constitution gives the people jurisdiction in the setting up of state legislatures. Justice Harlan comments that "... when in the name of constitutional interpretations the Court adds something to the Constitution that was deliberately excluded from it, the Court in reality substitutes its view ... for the amending process."

It has been traditional for the states to follow the "federal system," in which one body (the House) is apportioned on a population basis, and the other (the Senate) is apportioned on the basis of political jurisdiction or area. This allows each state a system of representation best suited to its particular needs—to its diverse social, economic and political characteristics.

On the other hand, apportionment *only* on the basis of population—the Supreme Court edict—will disenfranchise the rural areas and provide city control of our states, and potentially of the Federal Government. In practice, for example, the decision will cause the entire state of California to be dominated by three southern counties; it will remove the checks and bal-

ances between the needs of northern California—rich in natural resources—and the interests of southern California—heavy in population.

Economic development of northern California would be restricted and resource development exploited for the benefit of vote-heavy southern California.

Chief Justice Warren, when governor of California in 1948, said, "Many California counties are far more important in the life of the State than their population bears to the entire population of the State." California's problem would be paralleled in many states.

The basic concern of the rural sections of our states is political domination by big city machines.

For this reason, I have introduced in Congress a measure to reserve to the people of each state power to determine the composition of its legislature; one House of the legislature can be apportioned on the basis of factors other than population. It is significant to note that all 23 members of the Texas delegation have introduced similar measures.

There is more to the subject than just the "one man, one vote" principle. What is really at stake is whether one believes in retaining checks and balances in our system of government as outlined in the Constitution.

Under no circumstances do I want to see the minority restrict proper legislative action of the majority. Conversely, we should not set the stage for the majority to run roughshod over the minority. The only guarantee for reciprocity between the diverse needs found within each state is to retain the present system of checks and balances.

I have read in The American Legion Magazine
for May the arguments in PRO & CON: Should
State Legislatures Be Based Primarily On
Population?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

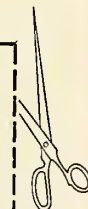
IN MY OPINION STATE LEGISLATURES

☐ SHOULD ☐ SHOULD NOT BE BASED PRIMARILY ON POPULATION.

SIGNED

ADDRESS

TOWN..... STATE.....





A LOOK AT PORTLAND

By R. HARLOW SCHILLIOS

JUST TO LOOK AT a panorama of Portland, Oregon, with lofty Mount Hood so toweringly visible more than 50 miles to the east, correctly suggests to Legionnaires who may go to The American Legion's national convention in Portland this August 20-26, that their convention will not only be in an interesting city, but smack in the middle of a beautiful and exciting countryside for tourists and visitors.

The city of Portland itself is a brisk, live town, with top quality accommoda-

tions, elegant eating places, freeways for quick urban transportation, superb shopping facilities, and all the other things that today's traveling man and woman have been trained to demand when away from home.

Portland, among convention cities, has few equals in the magnificence of the countryside in which it lies, and this has special meaning to convention-goers. It means that if you *can* go by auto (or fly in and rent a car) and if you *can* tie the convention to your vacation, you *may*, if you are a stranger to the Northwest, have a glorious sightseeing vacation

on top of the convention by coming several days early or staying in the Northwest several days afterward.

Within 200 miles of Portland there are sights to see, places to go and things to do which almost make it a crime for an easterner, southerner or midwesterner to go that far and not take them in.

For instance, though August is generally one of the worst fresh-water fishing months in the United States, the Legion convention coincides with the great annual salmon run on the Columbia River. If you make the time for it and like to fish, it's a half-morning drive



OREGON

Not since 1932 has the Legion held its national convention in Portland. This August it returns.

northwest to the salmon fishing orgy at Astoria. Or if you prefer just to look, you can get up with the dawn in Portland, drive east up the beautiful Columbia River Gorge, see Bonneville Dam with salmon thrashing up the fishladders, and be back in Portland for a late breakfast.

Anyone who is in the habit of taking color slides or home movies, but leaves his camera at home when he visits Portland, will kick himself for years afterward. Ray Atkeson, whose photographs are included among those illustrating this article, is a Portlander who has become

world famous for his photos of the scenery that lies within a day's drive of Portland. Hardly more than 100 miles to the north is the inland end of Washington State's Puget Sound, at Olympia. About 170 miles southeast of Portland as the crow flies (somewhat longer by road through the Cascade Range) is Crater Lake. It is an incredibly clear, blue bowlful of water in the massively broad scar of an old volcano which (ask anyone who's been there) has to be seen to be believed. Visitors run out of words and breath talking about its sheer beauty. Crater Lake is no little puddle inside the

tip top of a dead Vesuvius. This volcano ages ago blew most of its top and today the perfectly round, bluer-than-blue lake in its enormous crater is so huge that it is the dominant feature, even from seven miles up in a jet plane, of southwest Oregon. So awesome is it that the Klamath Indians avoided Crater Lake, believing it to be the battleground of the gods.

The Oregon Pacific coast, to the west of Portland, is—for want of better words—also incomparably beautiful. The length of it is traced by the Coastal Highway (U.S. 101). Be you camera fan,

CONTINUED A LOOK AT PORTLAND, OREGON



The Columbia River Gorge from Chanticleer Point, about 20 miles east of Portland, on Scenic Highway. At water level is Interstate Route 80N, part of new freeway system. Promontory at right is Crown Point, whose Vista House overlooks Rooster Rock State Park.

deep-sea fisherman, surfer or just sight-seer, a drive down its sand-and-boulder-studded reaches from, say, Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia to the area of the sea lion caves near Florence, will give you your fill of what a stunning coast can be.

East of Portland, to and beyond the Bonneville Dam, the Columbia Gorge is so idyllic that it looks as if a landscape architect had designed it as a model for a beautiful rivercourse.

Today, you can drive the fast or slow route up the Columbia. Interstate Route 80N can zoom you freeway-style, with an open country speed limit of 65 mph, from the heart of downtown Portland up through the Gorge on a water-level route on a half-hour trip each way. Meanwhile, old U.S. 30, which alternately hugged the river and mounted 700-foot-high promontories, has been preserved over long stretches as the "Scenic Highway." Scenic it is, with its panoramas of rich greenery, blue water and huge hills that sweep up to towering mountains. Here are moist forests with ferns that climb high up mighty trees—and on one stretch just east of Portland are 11 water-

falls in 11 miles, cascading down the Cascades to join the Columbia. They are so close to the freeway that if the wind is right some of them will spray your windshield. Among them are the gossamer wraiths of Multnomah Falls which tumble off a mountain wall in two stages for a 602-foot drop to the Columbia, making these falls the second highest in the country. The view of the Columbia Gorge from Crown Point—on the Scenic Highway, 24 miles east of Portland—is outstanding.

You can also take in the Columbia River Gorge in leisurely style on an all-day boat and bus tour that takes you up the river on a sightseeing boat from a Portland marina. The boat goes to the Bonneville Dam, through its locks into its lake, with a stop for a tour of the dam, the fish hatcheries and fish ladders. Return is by bus from the dam down the Scenic Highway.

(Convention-goers interested in any tours in and around Portland may contact *Tour Committee Chairman, American Legion Convention Corporation, Masonic Temple, 119 S.W. Park Ave., Portland, Ore., 97205*).

With so much to choose from, Mt. Hood is probably Portland's pet piece of landscape. More than one visitor has said that from a Portland hotel on a clear day it looks "like a big dish of ice cream you could just reach out and scoop up." Mt. Hood and its sister peaks, from Mount Rainier far up in Washington to Mt. Lassen and Mt. Shasta in California, make the Cascades country America's most picturesque mountain area. These huge volcanic peaks rise in lonely grandeur over the mountain masses between them which are much lower. The big ones dominate their landscape as no other mountains in the original 48 states do. Mt. St. Helens to the north is often visible in Portland, and on clear days from good vantage points Mt. Rainier can be seen, though it is nearly half a state away.

You can drive the 170-mile Mt. Hood loop out of Portland and back in one sightseeing day, or you can do it in two leisurely days if you make a reservation at Timberline Lodge (overnight guest capacity 200; elevation 6,000 ft.—little more than half way up Mt. Hood).

The Loop is studded with opportuni-
(Continued on page 20)



Multnomah Falls, second highest in country, one of 11 such falls in Columbia Gorge. All of them are beside Interstate 80N.

ALLAN J. GELAY



Portland is well-centralized for conventions, with major hotels, restaurants, meeting places and shopping areas clustered along both sides of the Willamette River and its series of nine bridges.

PHOTO-ART COMMERCIAL STUDIOS



The Multnomah Club Stadium, a few blocks east of the main business center. Here the Legion will hold its national drum and bugle corps championship contests and its Parade of Champions, Aug. 22.

CONTINUED

A LOOK AT PORTLAND, OREGON

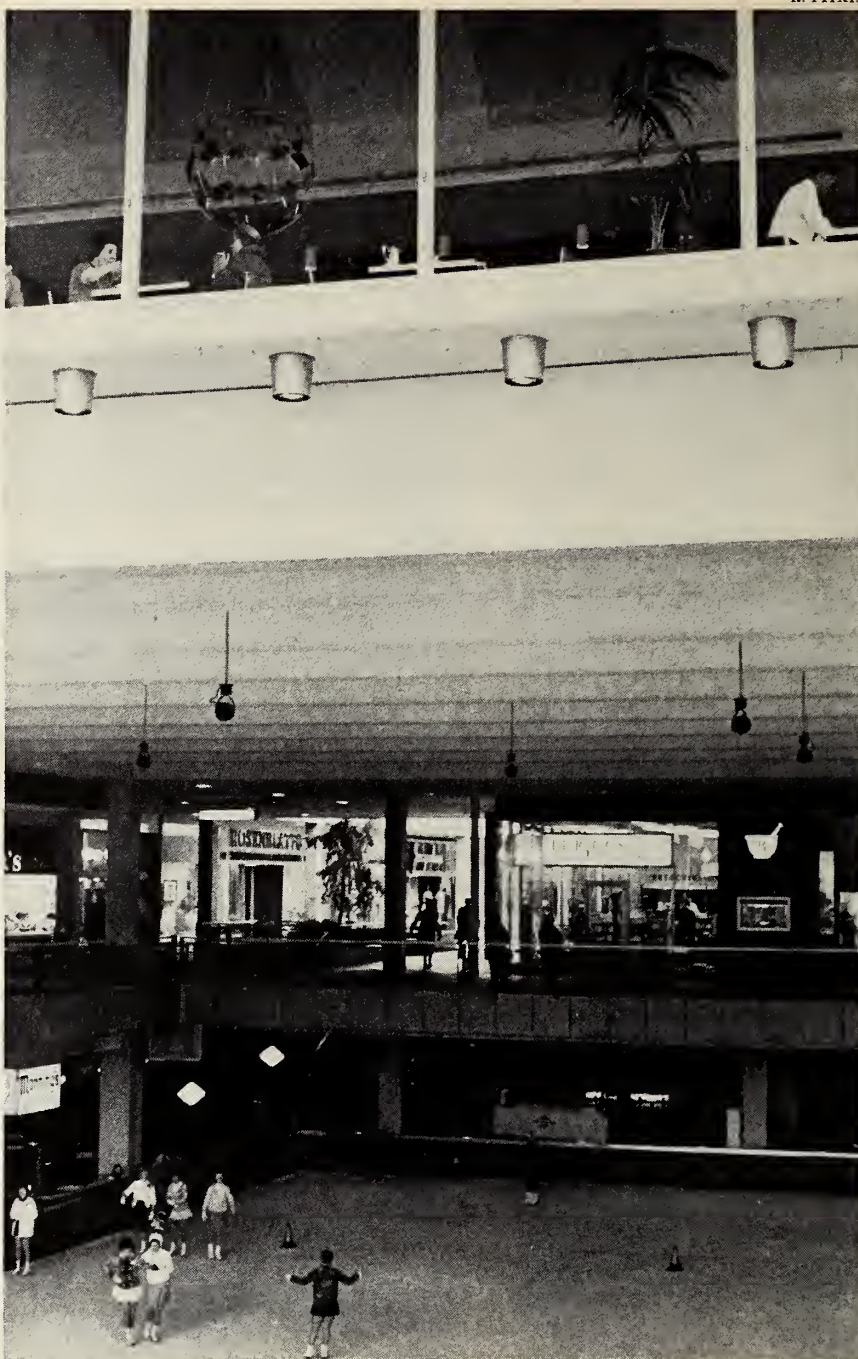
ties for sightseeing, camping, picnicking, swimming, hunting, fishing, horseback riding, boating or golfing. Even in summer there is skiing in deep snow high above the Lodge, with skiers' transportation to higher levels available.

But let's leave this invigorating, rich, green, varied and stunning countryside and enter the city limits of Portland itself.

Not since 1932 has the Legion met there in national convention. Portland was a small city then. Today, with a population of 375,000, and a shopping area of close to a million, it doesn't pretend to bigness, nor claim to have much in the way of the biggest this or the biggest that in the world. However, it has a few of these, including Lloyd Center, which is said to be the biggest shopping center in the world. We haven't measured all the new shopping centers in the world, but Lloyd Center is a whopper. It can park 8,000 cars free on two levels, almost half of them under cover. It has a big, open-air ice skating pavilion; ten restaurants; 175 stores and offices; an art gallery; a 500-seat auditorium; doctors', dentists' and lawyers' offices, and government agencies.

Appropriately, Lloyd Center is across a street from the 300-room Portland Sheraton Motor Inn, where the Legion's champion shoppers, The American Legion Auxiliary, will have convention Hq. this August. For class eating, the Sheraton offers the exotic Kon-Tiki Restaurant, and among the ten restaurants at Lloyd Center is the Aladdin Restaurant and Lounge, perched in the air over the ice pavilion.

Portland is at the junction of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers. The downtown area lies on the relatively flat land at the end of the Willamette Valley. (Pronounce that Wil-a-met, not Willamette.) A visitor soon learns that the city is divided clearly into an East Side and a West Side. It is cut in two by the Willamette River, with no less than nine connecting bridges. The main business area is on the West Side, paralleling the Willamette, and sweeping up a steep hill to the east of the river. Part way up this hill is the Multnomah Club Stadium, a baseball park with covered stands. There the Legion will hold its big music-and-marching contests, culminating in the Parade of Champions on Sunday night,



Three levels of the Lloyd Center, world's biggest shopping hub. Top, diners eat at Aladdin Restaurant and Lounge. Central level, one of the many shopping arcades. Bottom level, skaters cavort on the Center's all-year ice pavilion.

August 22. On the flatland, just over the river to the east, is most of the newer development, including the Memorial Coliseum where the Legion convention business sessions will be held, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 24-25-26. The Coliseum is dedicated to Portland's war dead—all of whom are memorialized by name on a fountained exterior terrace. It is a new modern hall—airy, ample, comfortable and glass-walled on all four sides, giving it the brightest interior of any convention hall in which the Legion has met.

(Aside to camera fans: On a cloudy day, with the daylight coming in, test photos showed that you could shoot Tri-X film,

rated ASA1200 for normal development in Acufine, at f.5.6 at 1/100 in the hall, or Kodachrome X at about f.2.8 at 1/25 with no flash. On a sunny day, even faster. If air conditioning is needed, and it is not always needed in Portland's summer, the daylight is curtained out and the house lights go on. But the artificial lighting is only one stop slower on black and white film, though its color temperature is unsuited for daylight color film.)

Portland's newer hotels and motels are also mostly on the East Side, though just across the bridges from the main business section. These include the Sheraton by the Lloyd Center; the Thunderbird Motel; the Cosmopolitan and others, all with quality restaurants and lounges. The new Hilton is on the West Side.



Crater Lake, in southwestern Oregon. A must for tourists in the Northwest. A National Park, it is the remains of what was once a 12,000-foot volcano.



Crescent Beach at Ecola State Park reflects fairyland quality of Oregon's Pacific Coast.

Farther west, a spur of the coast range is within the city limits. On the steep, wooded, winding roads of its slopes and summits are many of Portland's finer residences. They command magnificent views of the city, the rivers, valleys and mountains. Also on these slopes is that one of Portland's many public parks which is of most interest to visitors—hilly, forested Washington Park.

Within Washington Park are Portland's famous rose gardens and its remarkable zoo. As zoos go it is small and unpretentious; though in the modern tradition of moated, open-air exhibits. But it has achieved national repute for its penguins and elephants. It has more Emperor penguins than all other zoos combined, while a series of blessed events has put its elephants in the limelight. The first baby elephant born in captivity in the United States in 40 years was born there not long ago, and since then two more little elephants were born there. This created a civic dilemma in the field of elephant space, at the same time that it put the little Portland zoo on national TV hookups.

Now Portland believes it has four pregnant elephants!

In Peninsula Park, located in the northeastern section of Portland, you'll find hundreds of varieties of roses displayed in sunken gardens.

Two commercial amusement parks include Jantzen Beach Amusement Park (with swimming, carnival entertainment, seaplane trips and the like), on Hayden Island in the Columbia River; and Oaks

Park, a similar commercial attraction in the Willamette River.

The latest addition to the Portland park system is the 46-acre, wooded Pittock estate, overlooking the city from a promontory on 1,000-foot-high Imperial Heights. It includes a three-story 22-room mansion of historical and architectural significance. Its land forms a connecting link for a series of six city

RAY ATKESON



Portland Zoo, in Washington Park, famous for collection of Emperor penguins.

parks on the West Hills, which provide a 7,000-acre skyline strip of "green belt" about eight miles long, including a 12-mile-trail system, a rarity within city limits anywhere.

Another unique park in Portland is Mt. Tabor. This 200-acre park covers an extinct volcano, whose cinder cone is now used as an outdoor theater. A cinder-coated road circles the mountain and elevates the motorist to a postcard view of the Willamette Valley.

Portland's 19 golf courses include 13

public links in and near the city. Typical green fees are \$2.50 weekdays and \$3.00 weekends.

Dog races will be in midseason in August and may be seen at Fairview Track, N.E. 222nd and Glisan streets. Post time is 7 p.m., admission is 25¢, and there is betting.

A famed Catholic Shrine in Portland is the Sanctuary of Our Sorrowful Mother, a grotto carved out of a high, rock cliff, which is the scene of outdoor Masses. An elevator takes you to the top and the grotto is open from 8 a.m. to sunset. The Sanctuary borders the grounds of the renowned Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children.

Chances of hot weather during the convention are real, but less than in almost any other area of the country in August. Average summer temperature is in the 60s, with daytime maximums of 78 and nighttime lows of 58, making most summer days on the comfortable side of brisk and alive. It loves to rain in the winter in Portland, but the chances of rain in August are about the same as on the East Coast. You can expect fair, dry weather and cuss if it's otherwise—which is neither more nor less than you can say for anywhere else except the desert and western plains.

How about costs, good eating and entertainment? Just as anywhere else, if you want to live swell in Portland, you'll pay swell—but not more than elsewhere. The fine hotels and elegant restaurants don't quote rooming-house and hot dog

(Continued on page 44)

GERMANY, APRIL-MAY 1945

VICTORY IN EUROPE 20 YEARS AGO

SIX PAGES OF TEXT & PHOTOS

Scorched-earth policy was Hitler's answer to Ike's call for surrender. Above, Yanks race through gutted town of Gemuenden.

TWENTY YEARS AGO, on May 8, 1945, the European phase of the Second World War ended. It was V-E Day—Victory in Europe.

World War 2 historians generally agree that if sanity had ruled in the German High Command—which by then really meant Adolf Hitler—the war would have come to an immediate halt at the close of the Battle of the Bulge, early in January. This defeat was one of the greatest inflicted on Hitler. Approximately a quarter of a million German troops were taken prisoner. Sixty thousand were killed or wounded. The German Army in the West was destroyed and no effective forces remained to stop the Allies' advance to the Rhine. By March 25, six weeks after the Bulge had been eliminated,

all organized German resistance west of the Rhine ceased. Germany was boxed in, trapped.

In the west, the Allies' line extended from Belgium's North Sea coast, east to the Rhine and down the Rhine to the Swiss border. In the east, the Russian front extended from Danzig, on the Baltic, south to the Adriatic Sea. In Italy, the front had inched up to the neck of the peninsula.

By April 1, bridgeheads across the Rhine had been established and were being rapidly expanded.

All along the fluid Western Front, the Germans' plight was desperate, with troops in chaos and the chain of command shattered. But Hitler had already turned his back on life. He would take as much of the (*Continued on page 24*)



Invasion map. Arrows indicate Allied drives east into Germany. Dotted line at top shows farthest advance from west.



Nazi General Gustav Jodl (center) signs surrender papers at Reims, flanked by Admiral von Friedeberg (right) and Jodl's aide.



Nazi troops are rounded up as Allies roll into Reich. In last days, fear of Russians brought thousands of Germans to West.

CONTINUED

APRIL-MAY 1945

world down with him as he could. On March 19, he had ordered that the war be conducted without any consideration for the German population and that everything in Germany that might be of use to the Allies be destroyed.

On March 31, Eisenhower called for an end to hostilities.

Hitler's answer was to strengthen his order for a "do or die" defense. The Allied drive into Germany's heart began.

During the week of April 1-7, breakthrough was achieved all along the line

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Bedell Smith (l.), Ike, Air Marshal Tedder in victory photo. Ike holds surrender pens.

while Germany was bombed mercilessly from the air. Already, German armies on the northern end of the Western Front were disintegrating. Americans captured some German towns by telephone.

PURSUIT (April 8-14): During this week, Canadians cut off the enemy army in the Netherlands. Five Allied armies broke the Germans' center. U.S. 3rd

UPI



Eisenhower visits his generals near the front and receives a victory salute from Third Army's Patton. Omar Bradley (third from left) and Courtney Hodges look on.



(NEWS Spelling for Winsted)

PROCLAMATION DUE AT 9 A. M.



New York newspaper announces the end of the war, while in Europe, a bugler sounds the "Cease Fire" note on the Western Front. The 240-mm howitzers have fired their last round.

Army moved to within 40 miles of the Czech border. U.S. 1st Army, 114 miles from Berlin, captured 15,000 wounded Germans. Reds captured 92,000 enemy troops and killed 42,000 in taking Koenigsberg, the East Prussian capital. U.S. 9th Army crossed the Elbe River, 63 miles from Berlin. Over 5,000 planes hit German airfields and industrial and transportation centers. The German command ruled out "open" cities. Vienna fell to the Russians. The Allied offensive continued to gain in Italy. American forces broke into the rear of German armies facing the Russians in central Germany on the Eastern Front. U.S. 7th and French 1st Armies prepared for "final" battle in southern Germany.

ROUT (April 15-22): In this period, the Canadian Army reached the North Sea. Twelve hundred Nazi planes were destroyed in raids by more than 6,000 Allied planes; 1,000 RAF bombers blasted the island stronghold of Heligoland. U.S. 9th Army was 45 miles from Berlin. Along the Western Front, 149,000 Germans were taken prisoner; the Ruhr, encircled since April 1, was cleared and more than 317,000 troops surrendered. The Russians were inside Berlin; Goebbels exhorted Berliners to

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Mainz, Germany. Bombed ten times in ten months, few habitable buildings remained.

defend the capital to the death. In Italy, Bologna fell and Nazis fled in disorder. Hitler admitted that German armies in the west were unable to do more than carry on guerrilla warfare.

CHAOS AND SURRENDER (April 23-May 4): During the final full week of the war, U.S. 3rd Army swept forward 53 miles in one day, captured 33,000 Germans. Reds held most of Berlin, as fighting raged in city's sewers. U.S. and Red Armies joined at Torgau, split Germany. Hitler died as Berlin fell and 70,000 Germans gave up. Stalin announced destruction of German 9th

PARIS



Thousands of Parisians and American, British and French servicemen begin gathering at the Arc de Triomphe to celebrate the announcement of Germany's unconditional surrender.



MANILA

NEW YORK



U.S. ARMY

New York City's Times Square on V-E night

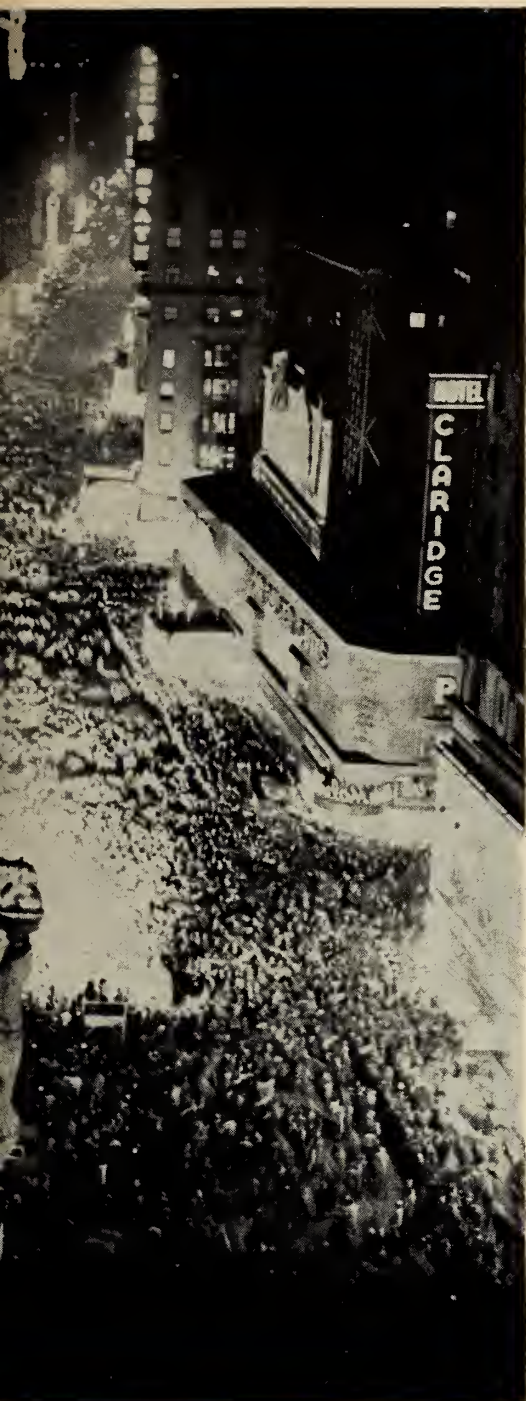
CONTINUED

APRIL-MAY 1945

Army, with 120,000 captured and 60,000 slaughtered. No German defenses remained on any front. Seventh Army linked with Allied forces in Italy at Brenner Pass. German troops continued to surrender on all fronts. German Admiral Karl Doenitz succeeded Hitler.

On Saturday, May 5, 1945, German Admiral Hans Georg von Friedeberg arrived at General Eisenhower's headquarters in Reims, France. He had authority to surrender to the Western forces alone, but failed. (In late April, Heinrich Himmler, who expected to succeed Hitler,

Only recently liberated themselves, Manila citizens have a special appreciation of war's end in Europe. Above, they gather around a mobile news truck bringing word of Germany's fall.



glows after years of official "brown-out."

offered to surrender to the West alone. Ike answered: "Wrap it up in diplomatic language and tell him to go to hell.")

At 2:41 a.m., May 7, General Alfred Jodl, recently arrived in Reims to represent the German Government, signed the unconditional surrender documents. The "formal" surrender was signed by Marshal Wilhelm Keitel in Berlin at about 11:45 p.m., May 8.

Five years, 8 months, 8 days and untold human lives after Hitler marched into Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, the issue was resolved in Europe, at the highest price the world had ever paid to stop a madman and would-be conqueror.

THE END

UPI



Jubilant Britons engulf Winston Churchill, their wartime leader who steered them through the long years of the war. Here, he is on his way to Parliament to make his V-E Day speech.

SOVOROTO



In Berlin, Soviet soldier hoists Red flag over the Reichstag after the city fell on April 30. Russia disapproved of surrender at Reims, demanded later ceremony, on May 8, in Berlin.



Fly Fishing Tackle

WHEN SELECTING fly fishing tackle for trout—consider the fish's point of view. The most important items are the one he sees—the lure—and the one he mustn't see—the leader tied to it. The fly line is basically just a means of connecting you to the lure. The fly reel simply stores the line. The rod enables you to cast the line and lure, and play the fish.

In early spring, a trout will seldom take an artificial fly because it's unnatural. It has been too cold for real flies to hatch. He feeds on small worm-like insects that crawl on the bottom, the "larva" stage of the unhatched flies, called "nymphs." Imitations of these, fished on the bottom, will fool him. Later, when flies are hatching, match the hatch with a similar artificial, floating dry fly. Between hatches, fish with a sinking artificial wet fly which imitates a dead fly floating with the current. When he can't see the difference between your deception and the real thing, you've got a good chance of hooking him.

Don't forget that our stream trout, such as the brookie or the rainbow, are more easily spooked than any other common North American fresh water game fish. Any unusual sight can put them down. You are better off if you can approach the spot you want to fish without showing yourself. And if you use a leader that's too bulky, the trout will see it and shy away. If the leader is too short, he'll see the line tied to it. Nylon leaders taper to a very fine end, or "tippet," to which you tie your fly. These leaders are made with tippets ranging from 0X (.011 inches in diameter and 8.5 lbs. test) down to 6X (.005 inches and 1.9 lbs.). In general, the clearer and calmer the water, the finer the tippet must be to remain invisible to the trout. Nymph fishing usually requires a 12-foot leader and a 5X or 6X tippet. For dry-fly fishing—a 9-foot leader with a 4X tippet. For wet flies—6 feet with a 2X. These are the average. The finer tippets, of course, break easily. The rule is to use the heaviest tippet the fish can't see. Black bass, salmon and salt water species usually require no tapered leader since these powerful fish fortunately aren't as wary as trout.

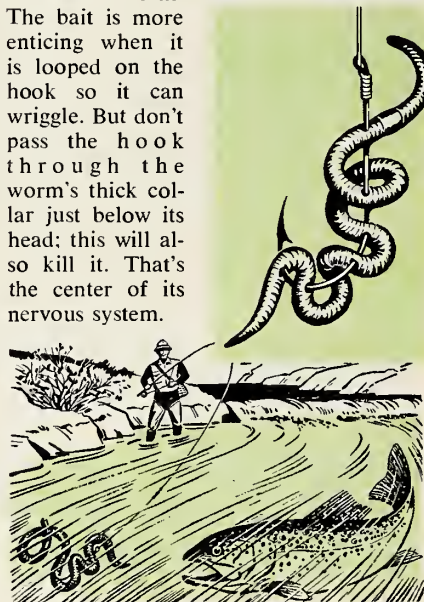
For maximum casting distance, use a three-diameter torpedo-head tapered fly line. The end is a short section of fine line which tapers to 8 or 12 feet of very heavy line, then to 60 feet of smaller level line. The leader is tied to the fine end, and the heavy line up front provides weight for casting. This line comes in various sizes. Use a floating one for dry-fly fishing, or surface lures, a sinking one for nymphs, wet flies or sinking lures. Since in fly fishing the reel only holds the line, its type is unimportant. As for a fly rod, glass has virtually replaced split bamboo. Use one as light as possible but strong enough to handle the fish it's

going to catch. Your fishing tackle dealer will recommend a balanced rod-reel-line combination.

A fish sees only your lure—but you do need adequate tackle to place the lure where he can see it!

THREADING A NIGHTCRAWLER on a hook may make it stay on longer but when fish are wary it won't catch many of them. It kills the worm.

The bait is more enticing when it is looped on the hook so it can wriggle. But don't pass the hook through the worm's thick collar just below its head; this will also kill it. That's the center of its nervous system.



A SIMPLE OUTDOOR LIGHT for camp use can be made from a building brick, says John Lodde of Milwaukee, Wis. He soaks the brick in kerosene for at least 24 hours, stores it in a plastic bag until ready for use. Then he hangs it up by a wire stretched between two branches and lights it. It burns for from 3 to 5 hours. Keeps the bugs away, too.

IF YOU DON'T CARRY YOUR WALLET while hunting or fishing for fear of losing it, a safe moisture-proof container for your paper license is a cheap ball-point pen, suggests W. Krause of St. Louis, Mo. Remove the ink cartridge from the pen, roll the license tightly and insert it into the barrel, then replace the top and clip the pen to your pocket. As an extra precaution, tie a string to it and safety-pin it to your jacket.

WHEN FISH ARE DEEP, at 20 feet or more, it's difficult to get ordinary casting or trolling lures down to them. Braided line, even monofilament, is naturally buoyant. A sinker does it but causes the line to form an angle, which hinders hooking the fish. The best solution is about 20 feet of copper or Monel-metal wire, especially made for deep fishing. Tie it to your regular line, add about 20 feet more of regular line, then tie

on the lure. Fastening it directly to the lure hinders the lure's motion. Below 60 feet use a completely wire line—or a sinker as large as a window-sash weight!

NEW BUSHY TROUT FLIES are more attractive to the angler than to the fish. Trout may ignore a new fly but continue to strike an old beat-up relic that has been mouthed by so many fish it's almost a bare hook. Make your new flies sparse and they'll be more effective. Trim all that are too full. Leave just enough hackle on a dry fly to keep it buoyant.

OUTBOARD MOTORS aren't completely impervious to the effects of salt water. Wise owners run fresh water through them immediately after use. A thin film of oil helps protect the exterior and to apply it, use a spray gun filled with the motor's gasoline-oil mixture, suggests M. M. Carey of New Castle, Pa. The gasoline soon evaporates, leaving an oil film.

PORTABLE HEATER for a hunting or fishing camp or a duck blind can be made from a plastic-lid coffee can, writes Tom Engle of Pensacola, Fla. Remove the cardboard center from a roll of bathroom tissue and place the roll in the can, removing enough paper so it will fit tightly. Then soak it with denatured alcohol and replace the lid. To use, simply remove the lid and light. It will burn slowly with no odor or smoke and the can won't get hot. To put it out, snap the lid back on to smother it.

PLUGGING THE BORE of a stored firearm with an oil-soaked rag or cork is dangerous because you might forget to remove the obstruction before firing the weapon. But if you insist on using a plug, heed the advice of Ed O'Donnell of Brooklyn, N.Y. He uses two pieces of rag connected by a short string. He places one into the muzzle; the other hangs free so he can't miss seeing it when he takes the firearm out of its case.

WHEN FISH ARE BITING at a certain depth it is important to release the same length of line each time so the lure or bait will reach them, whether still-fishing or trolling. When your lure is at the right depth, mark the line near the reel with a dab of red fingernail polish, advises Ray Ritter of Fox Lake, Ill. Then as you let out line the next time, the mark will tell you when to stop. When you're through fishing, the mark can be removed with nail-polish remover. Don't use on fly line; use colored thread instead.

AFTER YOU'VE CAUGHT A FISH, use it to help catch others, writes Dave Lunn of St. Paul, Minn. Hook a small piece of cloth in its mouth, the same color as your lure, and let it swim away on about 50 feet of line. Then cast around it. The other fish will try to steal the cloth from it, thinking it food. They'll grab your lure instead.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

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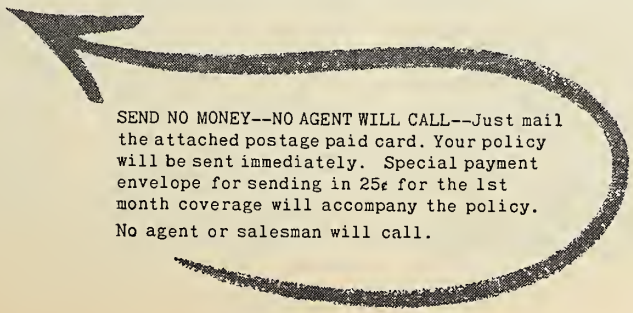
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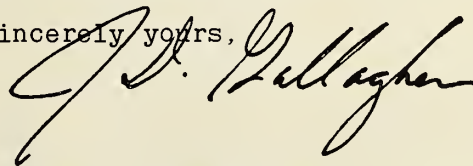
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A chairman's-eye view at the House Veterans Affairs Committee hearings on Mar. 2 as Nat'l Cmdr Donald E. Johnson presented the

THE LEGION'S MIDWINTER WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

**VA closings had the spotlight as 1200 Legion leaders
met in the nation's capital, February 28-March 5**

THE AMERICAN LEGION's Fifth Annual Washington Conference was held Feb. 28 to Mar. 5, 1965, with more than 1,200 elected and appointed Legion officials and delegates gathering at the huge Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Overshadowing the conference was the ordered closing of 31 Veterans Administration facilities announced on Jan. 13. Opposition to the shutdown order was the theme of National Commander Donald E. Johnson's oral testimony (see photo above) before the House Committee on Veterans Affairs in the Old House Office Building on Tuesday, Mar. 2, where members of the Legion's conference filled the Caucus Room to overflowing. (Full text of the Cmdr's testimony begins on page 38.)

Virtually all of the four-day meeting of the 42nd Annual American Legion Rehabilitation Conference was also devoted to attempts of Legion and state service officers from across the nation to learn the facts behind the VA closings.

The VA order was the reason for the calling of a special session of the National Executive Committee in Washington at 3:00 p.m., on Mar. 1 . . . only the second time such a special meeting has been called in the 46-year history of The American Legion.

Nat'l Cmdr Donald E. Johnson, Nat'l Rehab Chmn Robert M. McCurdy (Calif.), and Nat'l Rehab Director John J. Corcoran briefed the Nat'l Executive Committee on the VA closings.

A succession of Past Nat'l Cmdrs and



William J. Driver, Administrator of the Veterans Administration, gives the Rehab Conference the VA's interpretation of its sweeping shutdown of 31 installations.



gion's position against the VA shutdown order. Nat'l Rehab Chmn Robert McCurdy is at left.

Committeemen then took the floor to urge militant action against the recent shutdowns and to prevent any future VA cutbacks.

They included: Past Nat'l Cmdrs Raymond J. Kelly, Mich., (1939-40); George N. Craig, former Governor of Indiana, (1949-50); Erle Cocke, Jr., Ga., (1950-51); Preston J. Moore, Okla., (1958-59); Charles L. Bacon, Mo., (1961-62), and, Executive Committeemen John A. Ryer (R.I.); Thomas W. Miller (Nev.); Louis E. Drago (N.Y.); and, Simon J. Godfrey (Vt.).

The Nat'l Executive Committee then

unanimously adopted Res. No. 6, urging that the integrity of the Veterans Administration and its facilities be guaranteed by law.

It protested and condemned the arbitrary manner in which the closing order was arrived at and called upon all war veterans to write letters of protest to President Lyndon B. Johnson asking that the order be modified and that the VA be kept an independent agency.

The resolution also asked that every veteran write his Congressman and Senators asking their help in this regard and stated "that the full force and influence

of The American Legion be organized to seek appropriate legislation to ensure that needed regional offices, hospitals, and domiciliaries will be maintained and to guarantee the integrity and independence of the Veterans Administration as the central agency for the administration of the federal veterans benefits and services program."

The Nat'l Executive Committee passed several other resolutions. One opposed the drastic reduction in budget and personnel of the Veterans Employment Service.

Another urged President Johnson to suspend further "voluntary" U.S. payments to the United Nations until the U. S. S. R. has paid its past due debts to that organization.

And another resolution opposed any U.S. negotiations on Vietnam with representatives of Hanoi, Peking or Moscow until and unless North Vietnam halts its aggression against South Vietnam.

On the evening of Mar. 2, the huge National Commander's Reception and Banquet honoring the Congress of the United States was held in the mammoth Sheraton Park ballroom. More than 2,000 guests heard Nat'l Cmdr Johnson thank the members of Congress for the actions they had taken to delay the proposed closing of VA facilities, declaring: "It has provided time for the democratic process of government to run its course . . . has provided time for all interested parties to be heard . . . and has won the gratitude of the vastly large segment of the veteran population."

Another major social event was a reception by State Department Post 68 of The American Legion on Mar. 3 for the Legion Foreign Relations Commission and its guests in the State Department's Diplomatic Reception Room. Secretary

STATE DEPARTMENT RECEPTION



View above shows the State Department Diplomatic Reception Room where State Department Post 68 of The American Legion gave its third annual reception for the Legion's National



Foreign Relations Commission and its guests on Mar. 3. Photo at right shows Secretary of State Dean Rusk greeting Legion National Commander Donald E. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson.

LEGION'S WASHINGTON CONFERENCE (CONT'D)

of State Dean Rusk, Ass't Secretary of State G. Mennen Williams, both members of the post, and other Legion and government officials attended.

The Department Service Officers Association also met and resolved to pledge full support to the Legion's position on the VA closings. They elected Reuben B. Garnett (Wash.) their president for 1965-66.

William J. Driver, the new VA Administrator, spoke to the Rehab conferees on two occasions; (1) the Service Officers meeting; (2) the Nat'l Rehab Conference.

Six national commissions of the Legion met during the conference: Economic, Finance, Foreign Relations, Legislative, National Security, and Rehabilitation.

These specialized committees also met: American Legion Life Insurance and Trust Committee; Nat'l Commander's Advisory Committee; Reorganization Committee of the Nat'l Executive Committee; and the Special Membership Committee on Eligibility. (See story on this committee in box on page 39.)

Rehabilitation Commission

The Rehab Commission met briefly on two occasions. Its major work was the drafting of Res. No. 6, later adopted by the Nat'l Executive Committee.

Nat'l Security Commission

The Legion's Nat'l Security Commission—under the chairmanship of William C. Doyle (N.J.)—met Tues. Mar. 2, then departed for a full day of military briefings at the Pentagon and Ft. Myer. They were also addressed by Arthur Sylvester,

Ass't Secretary of Defense; Cyrus R. Vance, Deputy Secretary of Defense; and other high Department of Defense and military officials.

Other highlights of Security's meetings were an address by Sen. Strom Thurmond (S.C.), and a "Manpower and Reserve Symposium" moderated by Jack Raymond, military writer for The New York Times. Panel members were: Col. James Hollingsworth, Department of Defense; Maj. Gen. James Cantwell, Pres., National Guard Association; Rear Admiral Edgar H. Reeder, Pres., Reserve Officers Association; Gen. Charles L. Bolte, USA (Ret.), Association of U. S. Army; and Col. Jackson Rambeau, Air Force Association.

In an address to the group, James Webb, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, detailed the U. S. position in the race for outer space.

Economic Commission

The Nat'l Economic Commission, under chairman John J. Flynn (Calif.), met for three days beginning Mar. 2. Among guest speakers at Economic meetings were: Philip N. Brownstein, Commissioner, Federal Housing Administration; Howard Bertsch, Administrator, Farmers Home Administration; John M. Dervan, Director, Loan Guaranty Service, VA; and, John W. Macy, Chairman, U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Foreign Relations Commission

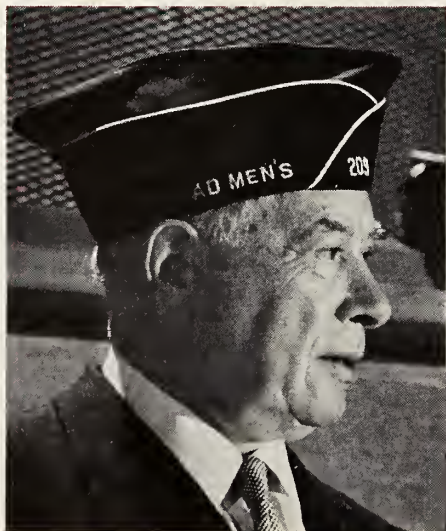
Chairman Thomas E. Whelan (N.D.) opened the three-day session of the Foreign Relations Commission on Mar. 2. Speakers included Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.); and Sen. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.). Both spoke on the Vietnam situation.

Members also heard Dr. Tingfu F.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE II



Somber Committeemen hear Nat'l Cmdr Johnson



Sarnoff

RCA's SARNOFF GETS LEGION AWARD

Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, RCA's Chairman of the Board, received the Legion's National Commander's Award for 1965 at a special luncheon in Washington, and the presentation was later re-enacted on the dais of the Legion's Banquet to the Congress.

Sarnoff was cited for "nearly 60 years of creative service to the electronic communications industry which has served America's military and civilian needs so well in time of war and peace."

Nat'l Cmdr Donald E. Johnson noted that Gen. Sarnoff had been a Legionnaire for many years and that he had been awarded 23 honorary degrees, 15 government decorations, and more than 50 other awards.

Cmdr Johnson praised Sarnoff's fore-

sight and declared that "his fabulous career in the electronic communications industry spans the era from the Titanic disaster to the miracle of Telstar and I'm sure he proposes to go beyond the latter achievement."

Sarnoff, in turn, sketched the growth of the communications industry, called outer space "a new ocean of national destiny," and warned that failure to lead in its exploration would relegate the U.S. to a secondary role in world affairs.

He noted that RCA and The American Legion were born within a few weeks of each other and that "we have both grown up in a turbulent era of world history and we have both sought, in our own ways, to serve the nation's needs and to strengthen its security."



st data gathered by Legion's Rehab staff on VA facilities. He said VA reasoning was inconsistent and called for Committee action.

Tsiang, Ambassador of the Republic of China (Formosa); and Marshall Green, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

On Mar. 3, the Foreign Relations Commission was briefed at the State Department by specialists of the diplomatic corps.

Nat'l Legislative Commission

Highlights of the Legislative Commission meetings, under chairman Clarence C. Horton, (Ala.), included: addresses by Oliver E. Meadows, Staff Director, House Committee on Veterans Affairs; and, Charles E. Johnson, Staff Director, House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (Tex.), Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs, spoke on veterans legislation in the U.S. Senate, and Rep. John P. Saylor (Pa.) spoke on National Cemeteries.

The Legislative Commission also met with Legion commission chairmen to discuss coordination of Legion legislative mandates in their respective fields.

Alice In Wonderland

Why were 31 VA installations ordered closed Jan. 13?

And who was responsible for the order?

At the Legion's Rehabilitation Conference, hundreds of Legion and state veterans service officers and rehabilitation specialists tried to get the answers from a succession of government officials. The subject was already in a state of confusion. When the closings were first announced the stated purpose was to save money. The government announced through the Veterans Administration in January that the orders were aimed at saving \$23.5 million a year. Generally such orders may be assumed to have

originated in the Budget Bureau, which is a direct arm of the President. Then, in the face of public and Congressional outcry against cutting back Congressionally authorized services to U.S. war veterans while pouring out money to foreign countries, the story was changed. The VA took the responsibility and said that the closings were part of a VA plan to "improve services." For three days VA officials at the conference staunchly stuck to the story that the closings would make things better, not worse, for veterans. In an exercise of frustration the members of the Rehab Conference—sometimes in a frenzy—cited damage to VA services in their areas of the country. But the VA officials switched the subject. When reminded that veterans in Vermont or North Dakota or Montana or Colorado or Georgia would be stripped of counseling or medical or domiciliary

(Continued on page 38)



Wide-angle photo shows most of the 2,000-plus Legion guests in the great Sheraton-Park ballroom on the evening of Mar. 2.

LEGION'S WASHINGTON CONFERENCE (CONT'D)

services, they answered that things would be much better in Washington, D.C., and other urban areas where new hospitals are being built. It became clear to the conferees that nobody really thought the closings were going to improve anything. Instead, benefits which might accrue in other places from other aspects of the VA operation were being illogically attributed to the closings. Overall VA budget figures were cited. VA medical research was cited. Everything good about the VA was offered as proof that the damage that the closings would cause was actually a benefit. The excellence of care and the speed-up of patient turnover in the remaining hospitals were cited. But when asked what good that would do to veterans in vast areas of the country to whom these accomplishments would not be available, there was no responsive answer.

Everything fitted into the pattern which Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) had already spelled out—that veterans would get more facilities in the big, heavy-voting urban areas, while the closings were an act of political disregard for the sparsely populated areas of the country.

On the third day of the conference the myth that the closings were an act of the VA to improve services was exploded when Phillip S. Hughes, speaking for the Budget Bureau, conceded that the Budget Bureau, as an arm of the President, had ordered the VA to close installations, and that the VA's role was to say which should be closed.

For telling the truth, indigestible as it was, Hughes got a round of applause.

Some, however, departed with a feeling of sympathy for the VA officials who, they felt, had borne the brunt of their exasperation for three days chiefly because they were stuck by higher authority with the story that veterans could be served better by having their services taken away from them.

Not since 1933 had there been such an Alice-in-Wonderland Rehab Conference.

NATIONAL COMMANDER'S TESTIMONY

Following is the text of Nat'l Cmdr Donald E. Johnson's oral testimony before the House Committee on Veterans Affairs on Tues., Mar. 2, in support of The American Legion's position against the Veterans Administration order of Jan. 13 to close 31 installations.

"As we are all now so painfully aware, the Veterans Administration announced, on January 13, 1965, that it would shut down 16 regional offices, 4 domiciliaries, and 11 hospitals. In a letter to me on that date, the Administrator said that VA would complete all of these actions by June 30, 1965, and some of them before April 1, 1965! The suddenness of this decision, the scope and impact of the order, and the incredibly short phase-out period, stunned us. Not since the Economy Act of 1933 had such a substantial portion of the veterans program been so abruptly and arbitrarily eliminated.

"The Congressional Record has been replete with evidence of the fact that

Members of Congress were not consulted in advance about the closing of the 31 installations. The hearings before this Committee have disclosed that your advice was not sought. Mr. Chairman, we find that shocking. This Congress established the Veterans Administration, and this Congress formulates the policies which govern it. When the [VA] acts, it affects a program within your jurisdiction and touches the lives of the people you represent. We believe that in a matter of this magnitude, you ought to have something to say about it.

"We don't think we are presumptuous in believing also that The American Legion has a right to be heard on an

action of this importance. There is a man in this room, Mr. Chairman, who served on the Dawes Committee which successfully recommended the establishment of the Veterans Bureau. There are many persons in this room who have devoted their lives to voluntary service in VA hospitals, where they are considered a part of the medical care team. We have thousands of service officers who fill the ever-widening gap between the veteran and the Veterans Administration. Of course, our mission and goal are to serve veterans, but in so doing we also serve the Veterans Administration. Our size and our experience give us not only a right but an obligation to express ourselves on decisions of such vast consequence as the closing of 31 installations.

"So much for the manner in which the January 13 order was arrived at, announced, and implemented. I would now like to discuss the three categories of installations being closed, beginning with the regional office. The most important characteristic of a regional office is that it is the place where a veteran's claims folder—the essential record—is kept, and it is the place where his claim is decided. Regional offices should be decentralized to the greatest extent possible to facilitate, expedite, and improve service to veterans. As Mr. William J. Driver, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, said to The American Legion in October 1960, 'I am of the firm belief that we end up with better quality work if the claims file is located as close as possible to the beneficiary.'

"For many years, the Veterans Ad-

Cold War Legionnaires?

A Special Legion Committee on Membership met in Washington to study the feasibility of opening the Legion's membership rolls to "cold war" veterans.

Authorized by Res. No. 504 at the 1964 American Legion National Convention in Dallas, Tex., committee members were selected at the subsequent Oct. 1964 Nat'l Executive Committee meeting.

The study group had a huge task. The question of opening the membership to so-called "cold war" veterans at all, depended first on a study of hypothetical criteria on which it could be done without basically altering the nature of the Legion. After wrestling with the complexities of criteria for three days the committee shaped a report to submit to the May 1965 meeting of the Nat'l Executive Committee.

Members of the Special Committee were: Halsey W. Stickel (N.J.), chmn; Herbert J. Jacobi (D.C.), vice chmn;

ministration had been the strong advocate of the concept that regional offices should be widely decentralized. In 1952, Booz, Allen & Hamilton, a management engineering firm, recommended elimination of the regional offices and the substitution of 10 service centers. In rejecting the recommendation, VA explained that regional offices were necessary to give service to as many veterans as possible. VA defined that service as



Special Membership Committee at work.

Earl D. Franklin, Jr. (Colo.); Robert M. McCurdy (Calif.); John J. Flynn (Calif.); Morris B. Nooner, Jr. (Ill.); Edward H. Lynch (Conn.); Louis E. Drago (N.Y.); Eugene V. Lindquist (Minn.); and Edward T. Hoak (Pa.).

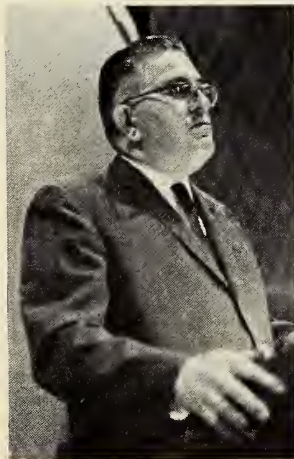
follows: veterans should have access to (a) those who can *completely* answer their questions, (b) those who *decide* their claims for benefits, and (c) those who have *complete authority* to take action to remove delays in service. Only the regional office, Mr. Chairman, can provide that access and only the regional office can render that kind of service.

"It is disconcerting to realize that although workloads have increased many

DISSATISFACTION AT REHAB CONFERENCE

Exasperation at Rehab Conference is epitomized by Mike Markowitz (center photo), Pennsylvania American Legion veterans rehabilitation specialist. Markowitz is seen vainly trying to get Dr. Joseph H. McNinch, VA Medical Director (left), to explain how closing of VA services to veterans is an "improvement" of services to veterans.

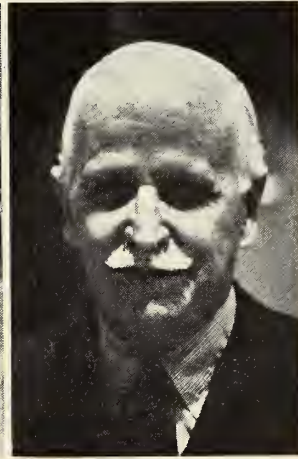
Dr. McNinch defended hospital closings in rural areas by citing the excellence of performance and scheduled growth of VA medical facilities in big city areas. Markowitz was one of a series of Legionnaires who protested that the doctor wasn't talking about the closings, but was changing the subject. He and others cited damage to veterans services in the areas of the closings. Dr. McNinch headed a VA medical panel at the Legion's Rehabilitation Conference. He spoke for the better part of an hour on VA medical achievements and operations unrelated to the closings. This touched off a series of protests from the floor. The meeting nearly got out of hand when direct questioning on the



Dr. McNinch



Markowitz



Admiral Boone

closings resulted in charges from the conference members that their questions were being evaded.

Finally, Legion Rehabilitation Director John Corcoran interrupted to tell the conference: "We have reached the conclusion that the VA did not originate the closings. We have not been able to get the answers to our questions."

Seated quietly in the back of the room was Admiral Joel T. Boone (right), a predecessor of Dr. McNinch, who, when he had been VA Medical Director, had fearlessly defended against all challenges the principle that the best possible medical services for veterans under the law be available without reference to where they live.



VA Administrator William J. Driver (at podium) gives the VA's reasons for shutdowns to overflow audience of Rehab conferees.

LEGION'S WASHINGTON CONFERENCE (CONT'D)

fold since 1930, the VA now contends that it can operate satisfactorily with less regional offices (50) than it had then (54). It is puzzling to find that the VA has reversed itself and now contends that it is not necessary for each state to have at least one regional office (eight states will have none). It is disturbing to contemplate that although VA predicts substantial increases in future workloads (up 65% in the combined compensation and pension program by 1995), the agency continues its trend to reduce and centralize its offices. In the last five years, VA has reduced the number of its contact offices from 215 to 10, and proposes to reduce regional offices from 67 to 50.

"VA attempts to justify the elimination of regional offices by saying that the agency is as close to the veteran as the mail box. This position conflicts with the long-standing VA attitude on regional offices and conflicts with the judgment and experience of The American Legion on how best to render service. One would scarcely attempt to do business with his attorney by mail, and it would be equally

inadvisable for the veteran to prosecute his claim in that manner. Nor does he. In four studies conducted by the Veterans Administration for the House Veterans Affairs Committee, it was established that the veteran had a representative in 70% of the claims presented. That is the personal contact between the veteran and the VA. As regional offices are reduced and centralized, that contact will become increasingly difficult. We conclude, Mr. Chairman, that less regional offices will inevitably mean less service.

"The Veterans Administration also proposes to close 4 domiciliary homes. According to VA, a domiciliary is an institution which provides a home—bed, board, and incidental medical care—for men who are so disabled that they cannot support themselves but who are not in need of nursing service, constant medical supervision, or hospitalization. A 1961 study by VA reported that the typical domiciliary member had only an elementary school education, was disabled principally by heart disease, had no family, had a total income of \$66 per month from VA pension, and would, today, be 68 years old. In fiscal year

1964, VA provided a home for 7072 such persons at an average cost of \$6.45 per day.

"In the four domiciliaries to be closed there are now over 3000 men who desperately need the home that VA has been providing them. VA plans to 'relocate' 2200 of them. It is not clear what will happen to the balance. But, even as to the 2200, it will be impossible for VA to accommodate them. As an example, there are 940 members at the White City, Oregon, domiciliary. VA has plans to 'relocate' only 700. They say they will send 100 to Bonham, Texas (2057 miles away), but as of December 31, 1964, Bonham had a waiting list of 140. They plan to 'relocate' 400 at Los Angeles (754 miles away); however, Los Angeles has only 147 operating beds available; how you can put 400 people into 147 beds is not understood. They intend to send 41 members to Whipple, Arizona (1109 miles); however, on December 31, 1964, Whipple had a waiting list of 146 applicants. They intend to 'relocate' 100 members at Temple, Texas (2096 miles away); however, on December 31, there were 49 on the waiting list there.

"VA explains that the need for domiciliaries will decrease because of Social

Security and other general welfare programs; yet, VA's own study showed less than 25% of domiciliary members have Social Security coverage. VA states that the new nursing home program will absorb many of these members; but, according to the admission requirements for domiciliary care, a veteran should not be in that institution if he needs nursing home attention. There is only one conclusion that can be reached, Mr. Chairman: there is no available satisfactory substitute. If the Veterans Administration closes the four domiciliaries as planned, it will perform a heartless act. It will deprive aged, impoverished veterans of the home in which they had believed they could live out their days.

"When the Administrator of Veterans Affairs announced the closing of 11 hospitals, he said that he had followed four guidelines in arriving at his decision. They were: (1) obsolescence of physical plant—unduly costly to modernize; (2) limited demand for hospitalization due to remote location; (3) difficulty in attracting the number and quality of staff required to assure a high quality of medical care; and (4) capability of surrounding VA hospitals to expand the boundaries of the geographic area served. I feel convinced that there are few among us who would insist upon the continuance of a hospital that was obsolete, unneeded, and inadequately staffed. The controversy over the closing of the 11 hospitals has arisen because there are many among us who dispute that the hospitals involved fit that description.

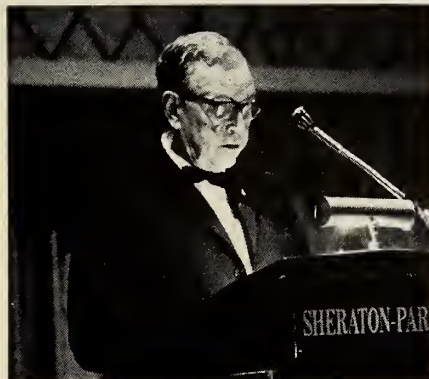
"I have visited several hospitals and domiciliaries since the January 13 order, including a fine institution at Clinton, in my home state of Iowa. In addition, my staff has made on-the-spot surveys at nine of the 15 facilities to be closed. We have found that the institutions we have visited do not fall within the guidelines announced. I will not go into detail on each hospital today, Mr. Chairman. My staff will do that when we are given the opportunity to appear before your Subcommittee on Hospitals. I would like to cite some examples of what we found, however. As to obsolescence: We visited Sunmount, New York, and learned that from 1949 to 1952 over 2.5 millions of dollars were expended in the rehabilitation of the physical plant. We were informed that the money was not spent to provide better facilities for the TB patients, as claimed by VA, but, rather, was for a general rebuilding of the hospital. We visited McKinney, Texas, and found that of the 83 buildings in use, 50% are in excellent condition and 50% in good condition. The buildings are not brick veneer over wood frame, as claimed, but are made of hollow-spun tile, both inside and outside walls. Shingles are composition with 8-hour fire resistant guarantee.



Economic Commission
John J. Flynn, (Calif.)



Membership & Post Activities Committee
Earl D. Franklin, Jr., (Colo.)



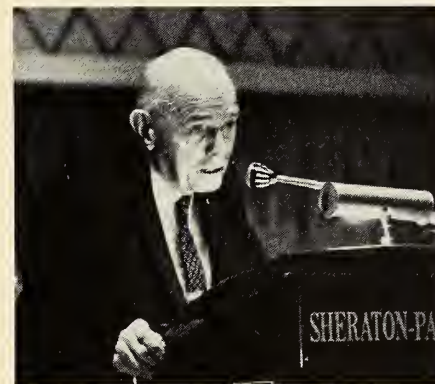
Foreign Relations Commission
Thomas E. Whelan, (N.D.)



National Security Commission
William C. Doyle, (N.J.)



Legislative Commission
Clarence C. Horton, (Ala.)



Rehabilitation Commission
Robert M. McCurdy, (Calif.)

An overhead and below automatic sprinkler system is in service.

"As to limited demand: It seems to me sufficient to point out that in fiscal year 1964 the 11 hospitals to be closed treated 20,814 patients. Sunmount serves an area of 70,000 veterans, not 29,190 as claimed by VA. McKinney had a waiting list of 54.

"As to difficulty in attracting capable staff: We found that the shortages claimed do not exist. For example, at Sunmount we found the hospital to be completely staffed, with eight physicians board-certified. At that hospital, in the period from August 1962 through December 1964, 20 applications were rejected because no openings were available. Three

of the services VA claimed were not available, were available on a consultant basis. At McKinney, we found a full-time professional staff with an average age of 51.6 years—no pending retirements. The staff included nine doctors who are board-certified. Six of the services VA claimed were not available, were available, two on a limited basis. If we needed further confirmation of our findings we needed only to consult the January issue of the VA Recruiting Bulletin. Only two staff nurses were sought for Sunmount, and no staff of any kind was sought for McKinney.

"As to capability of surrounding VA hospitals to accept the patient load of the
(Continued on page 42)

LEGION'S WASHINGTON CONFERENCE (CONT'D)

11 hospitals being closed: it is clear that the 'peripheral' hospitals cannot take the patient load of the closing hospitals. The average daily patient load in the latter hospitals is 2238. As of December 31, 1964, the peripheral hospitals to which the patient demand is to be directed had a waiting list of 2457. One fact seems inescapable to us—the patient load of 20,814 that was treated in 1964 by the 11 hospitals cannot be accepted by surrounding hospitals—it will have to be added to the existing waiting list.

"The decision by the Veterans Administration to close 31 installations is serious and disturbing. Even more serious are the long-range implications of the action. The reversal of policy on regional offices portends the elimination of additional offices and tends to confirm the press report that VA is willing to decrease the number to 15. The reasons advanced for the elimination of 4 domiciliaries can be used to eliminate more, and humanitarian considerations will, apparently, have no influence. The closing of the 11 hospitals suggests a trend toward over-centralization and the withdrawal of excellent medical care from small communities.

"Beyond all that, Mr. Chairman, during the hearings held on the closings we heard for the first time policy expressions which sound the death knell for the veterans hospital system as we know it. The Bureau of the Budget predicted that there would be an interrelationship between the medicare programs, if enacted, and the VA hospital system. We learned of a study to determine the merits of transferring the operation of certain Public Health Service hospitals to VA. The Administrator of Veterans Affairs announced that the VA had reversed its position on 'cross-servicing' and now supported the concept. These and other developments foretell the disintegration and dismemberment of the Veterans Administration.

"VA support of the concept of 'cross-servicing' seems particularly significant and is especially distressing to us. 'Cross-servicing' appears to be an arrangement whereby the VA will accept the responsibility for the care of an increasing number of nonveterans. This concept was proposed by the Hoover Commission in 1949 in its recommendation that there be established a 'United Medical Administration' into which would be consolidated most of the large-scale activities of the Government in the field of medical care. The Veterans Administration vigorously rejected the proposal. The reasons for VA's opposition are highly significant. Then Administrator Carl Gray



Past Nat'l Chaplain Dr. Tom Clark (Okla.), at Benediction, prays that American veterans will continue to receive proper medical care from a grateful government.

said, 'This proposal would limit the use by veterans of the nation's hospital plant established for them by making these facilities available to additional groups, principally armed forces personnel and their dependents and merchant seamen. It would also impede the efficient handling of claims for compensation, pension, insurance, and other benefits where a physical examination is necessary. It is in basic conflict with the traditional policy of the Government to accord to veterans as a class, special consideration through one agency responsible for administering the various benefit programs. The policy of caring specially for veterans through a central agency is not one that merely sprang up. Rather, it has had a natural, healthy growth from the bitter experiences of divided responsibility.' . . . 'In view of the historical facts which have been outlined and the experience gained therefrom, it seems clear that the proposed plan would not work without detriment to the efficient operation of the program of medical and hospital care and other benefits provided for veterans. The high standard of care which has been attained by the Veterans Administration would necessarily be lowered by a merger of our program with other programs. Under the circumstances, I must strongly recommend against the adoption of this recommendation.'

"How different from that ardent defense and endorsement of the integrity of the VA hospital system was the bland and casual announcement by VA during hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs that the agency has reversed its position and now supports 'cross-servicing.'

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, because of the seriousness of the situation, I called a special session of our National Executive Com-

mittee. The Committee met yesterday and adopted a resolution which reflects the reaction of The American Legion to recent events. With your permission, I would like to submit a copy of the resolution for the record.

"We are concerned that we face a great crisis. We believe that we are at a crucial point in the history of veterans affairs in this country. We have determined to use the full force and influence of our organization to preserve the Veterans Administration as the central and independent agency for the administration of the veterans benefits and services program.

"We need your help and we earnestly seek it. I am confident that we will win this battle, and that the Congress will maintain a generous and compassionate veterans program, one that is in the highest tradition of this nation, one that reflects the will of the people.

"Thank you."

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

William J. Wagner and Curtis Williams and Gerald F. Wilson (all 1963), Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz.

Arnold O. Sowers (1965), Post 36, Parlier, Calif.

Charles J. Faso and Sidney R. Hull and Hubert H. Swor (all 1964), Post 105, Redwood City, Calif.

Malcolm G. Keith and Merle North and Charles Weis (all 1964), Post 139, Alhambra, Calif.

Charles T. Hubbard and Gurman M. Wolfe (both 1964), Post 144, Opa-locka, Fla.

Barney R. Pietkiewicz and William B. Sebastian and John Yuska (all 1960) and Raymond P. Mikalajunas (1964), Post 271, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Roscoe Conklin Eaton (1964), Post 363, Chicago, Ill.

Charles Roza, Sr. and Andrew Zajewski (both 1964), Post 419, Chicago, Ill.

Paul Klassing and Maurice O'Hare and Charles Wilkey (all 1964), Post 640, Liberty, Ill.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Harry C. Hedges (1962) and John S. Chesnut and George L. Kilgus and Joe Upchurch (all 1964), Post 127, Anderson, Ind.

Francis E. Bashford and William D. Guthrie (both 1964), Post 191, Webster City, Iowa.

Gudmun Jensen and F. C. Peters and H. D. Schilling (all 1965), Post 227, Avoca, Iowa.

Henry J. Bohrs and Elmer H. Mugge and Wm. J. P. Rehder and Oscar W. Reimers (all 1964), Post 688, Calumet, Iowa.

Floyd C. Cloutier (1964), Post 96, Morgan City, La.

Sumner B. Cobb (1964), Post 129, Woodfords, Maine.

Clarence M. Smith (1964), Post 243, Hurlock, Md.

Louis Richter and Ray B. Sias and Arthur H. Smith and Joseph C. Sullivan (all 1963), Post 28, Northampton, Mass.

James A. Campers (1964), Post 44, Roxbury, Mass.

Rev. John J. Lane (1948) and Joseph F. Dowd and Thomas F. Duffy (both 1964), Post 87, Lowell, Mass.

Graziano Martocchio (1964), Post 201, Worcester, Mass.

Samuel Somora, Sr. and Dale Wetzel (both 1964), Post 345, Baroda, Mich.

Herbert L. Millington (1964), Post 334, Coon Rapids, Minn.

Raymond F. Mudge (1964), Post 79, Manchester, N.H.

Dewey H. Cowan and William F. Drewes and John B. Monforte (all 1964), Post 107, Hoboken, N.J.

Rev. J. Harold Thomson (1964), Post 31, Little Falls, N.Y.

Ira Bates (1964), Post 87, Dansville, N.Y.

Walter M. Maxwell and Philip Migliore and John Ed Schiefen and Frank Spencer (all 1964), Post 99, Rochester, N.Y.

Carl L. Breuninger and Robert J. Dillon and Edward S. Flewellin and Louis Gatto and Raymond Hyde (all 1964), Post 129, Bedford Hills, N.Y.

Samuel S. Goodman (1964), Post 263, New York, N.Y.

John Cullen and Charles Honors and George McGinn and Harry Mead (all 1964), Post 317, Skaneateles, N.Y.

Herbert Naar and Joseph Rosenbluth and Jacob Sigman (all 1964), Post 1176, Bronx, N.Y.

Rev. Gordon L. Kidd (1964), Post 1303, Hyde Park, N.Y.

Hobart M. Stephens (1962), Post 586, Tipp City, Ohio.

Herbert L. Burke (1964), Post 149, Beaver, Okla.

William H. H. Keen (1965), Post 3, Eugene, Ore.

Leon F. Kuhns and John W. Millan and Roy P. Wildrick (all 1964), Post 367, Fullerton, Pa.

Frank Aigeldinger and Charles P. Storm (both 1963), Post 781, Mountain Top, Pa.

Nathaniel W. Dautzler (1964), Post 824, Buffington, Pa.

Euell H. Hall (1963) and Raymond F. Tillman (1964), Post 125, Richmond, Va.

Martin E. Lemasters and Don Morrow and Everett S. Neff and William A. Powell, Sr. and Floyd R. Pryor (all 1964), Post 86, Paden City, W. Va.

Herbert F. Schatz and Charles A. Treixler (both 1963), Post 189, Watertown, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

COMRADE IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help this comrade are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

Air Force, South Pacific, Guam—Need information from former buddies of Sgt. Paul E. Alkire, USAF, AF 160 4670, who suffered heart attack on Guam in WW2. Definite organization unknown. Information may help his widow to establish war orphan benefits for their child. Write: Leslie J. Waldron, Service Officer, American Legion Post 200, Satellite Beach, Fla.

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Inf Reg't, Co H (WW2)—(Aug.) Wm. J. Corteville, 13122—8th St., Grandview, Mo.

1st New York Cav (Mexican Border Service) Troop A (June 1916-March 1917)—(June) Hervey L. Russell, 10 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

2nd Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(June) W. G. Pledge, 117 24th St. N., Great Falls, Mont. 59401

5th Arm'd Div (New England)—(May) Roger E. Queeney, Maple Ave., Rutland, Mass.

6th Army Hq & Hq Co (1949-45)—(June) Ira K. Shields, c/o Tag Galyean, Inc., Charleston, W.Va.

9th Arm'd Eng.—(July) Wm. F. O'Donnell, 104-12 104th St., Ozone Park, N.Y.

18 RWY Eng (San Francisco Reunion)—(May) W. T. Richards, 1910 Rosecrest Dr., Oakland, Calif. (Portland Reunion)—(Aug.) J. D. Lyman, 2710 S. E. Courtney Rd., Portland 22, Ore.

24th Field Hosp.—(July) Lowell O. Duncan, 15544 Levan Rd., Livonia, Mich. 48150

26th Div (WW1&2) & Americal Div (WW2)—(June) Walter J. Duda, 138 Huntington Ave., Manchester, N.H.

41st Inf Div.—(Aug.) S. B. Huntting, P.O. Box 4285, Portland, Ore. 97208

65th Gen Hosp.—(May) Sarkis C. Mihanian, 19 Gregory La., Loudonville, N.Y.

74th Coast Art'y, 372nd AAA (Buffalo, N.Y. 1943)—(Aug.) Hiram L. Adams, 944 Ruie Rd. No. Tonawanda, N.Y. 14120

75th Div.—(Aug.) Claude L. Yoakum, 325 N. Valley St., Kansas City, Kans. 66102

78th Div.—(July) John E. Ghegan, 765 45th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

89th Chem Mortar Bn.—(July) Richard G. McLennand, 24 Kenwood Dr., Coraopolis, Pa.

92nd Medical Gas Treatment Bn.—(July) James C. DeLong, 31 City Hall St. SE, Massillon, Ohio

96th Fighter Control Sqdn.—(Aug.) Ed Crivaro, 117 Delfred Dr., Carnegie, Pa.

99th Inf Div.—(July) Herb Edgcomb, 569 Cloverdale Ave., Springdale, Cincinnati, Ohio

116th Eng (C), Co F; 641st TD Bn, Pioneer Co, Recon Co; 98th Chem Mort Bn, Co C—(Aug.) Alvin B. Bates, P.O. Box 255, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

134th Field Art'y, Bat D (WW1)—(July) Lester S. Grice, P.O. Box 647, Dayton, Ohio 45401

145th Inf Reg't, 2nd Bn, Co E—(Aug.) Robert E. Hamilton, 1027 Priscilla La., Ashland, Ohio

197th Coast Art'y AA, 210th, 237th, 744th Bns—(Aug.) F. M. Wood 16 Pearl St., Concord, N.H.

204th AA Bn.—(June) Leonard Bauer, RR #2, Roanoke, Ind.

211th Coast Art'y Reg't AA (1st Corps Cadets)—(Aug.) Ellery W. Giddings, Cadet Armory, 105 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116

279th Eng (C) Ln.—(Aug.) John G. Gotzen, 7512 Belair Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21236

302nd Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(June) Harry Schoen, 366 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N.Y.

308th Inf, Co L.—(June) Roy Manning, 567 92nd St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11209

342nd Mach Gun Bn.—(Aug.) William M. Richards, 5953 S. Rapp St., Littleton, Colo.

349th Inf, Co H (WW1)—(Aug.) John J. Tray, 1617 E. Main St., Ottumwa, Iowa

409th Inf Reg't, Co D—(July) Albert E. Sodman, Rt. 5, Box 204, Antioch, Ill.

464th Amphib Truck Co.—(Aug.) Carl F. Johnson, 339 2nd St. Pl. S.E., Hickory, N.C. 28601

478th AAA AW Bn.—(July) Walter Lewandowski, 3459 McShane Way, Baltimore, Md.

483rd AAA AW Bn.—(July) Billy J. McGee, 2414 Rainbow Dr., Gadsden, Ala. 35901

484th MP EG Co (WW2)—(Aug.) Lowell E. Snyder, 5527 Haverford, Indianapolis, Ind.

486th Arm'd AA Bn.—(Aug.) Dominic Rizzo, 237 Preston St., Hartford, Conn.

513th Parachute Inf, Co A—(July) Ralph Clarke, 514 Westwood Ave., River Vale, N.J.

513th Parachute Inf, Co G—(Aug.) William F. Whippis, Waterloo Rd., R.F.D.1., Ellicott City, Md. 21043

527th Eng Light Ponton Co.—(June) Marion L. Munsinger, 713-12th Ave., Eldora, Iowa 50627

551st MP EG Co—(June) E. W. Litaker, 721 Wen-le Dr., Sumter, S.C.

557th AAA AW Bn.—(May) Richard M. Ellenberger, Box 108, Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

615th Port Co (WW2)—(Aug.) Don J. Sandy, 2331 19th Ave. S., Seattle, Wash. 98144

705th Ord.—(July) Joe F. Wolf, Box 105, Oconee, Ill. 62553

733rd Rwy Oper Bn.—(Aug.) Bernard Resnick, 623 Elm Ave., Takoma Park 12, Md.

767th Tank Bn, Co B—(Aug. or Sept.)—Edward A. Rogosz, 3529 Melwood Ave., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

785th Base Depot Co.—(Aug.) Ed K. Epland, 933 Cornwall Ave., Waterloo, Iowa 50702

861st Eng Bn, Co C—(Aug.) Daniel Antonacci, 1504 N. Salina St., Syracuse, N.Y.

907th (H.A.M.) Ord Co—(Aug.) Arthur R. Rudstrom, 5904 Chown Ave. S., Edina 10, Minn.

1951st QM Truck Co (Aviation)—(Aug.) Jim Curran, 134 Forest Ave., Cranston, R.I.

3482nd Ord Medium Auto Maint Co—(Aug.) Oregon T. Ardis, P.O. Box 362, Summerton, S.C.

Ranger Bns (WW2) 1st-6th—(Aug.) Roy Murray, 4291 Aspen La., Camarillo, Calif.

WAC—(Aug.) Sara Ann Allen, 402 S. 9th St., Columbia, Mo.

NAVY

3rd Special Seabees—(July) Robert R. Sabo, 3614 N. Greenview Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60613

4th Marine Div (WW2)—(June) Ralph Most, 240 S. 21st St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

71st Seabees—(Aug.) Joseph P. Tigue, 88-38 249th St., Bellerose, N.Y. 11426

118th Seabees—(July) John L. Johnson, 718 N. 16th Ave., Melrose Park, Ill.

501st Seabees MU—(June) Raymond E. Heinonen, 3818 Regent Ave. N., Robbinsdale, Minn. 55422

Ellyson Field, Pensacola, Fla., Sqdn 2A (Navy & Waves)—(June) Mrs. Julie Bonvino Hughes, 39 Highland Ter., Middletown, Conn.

LST 288 (WW2)—(June) Henry T. Field, 5 West End Ct., Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870

Patrol Sqdn 54 (1943-44)—(Aug.) William J. Gladwin, John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co., 255 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111

USS Colorado (BB-45, Officers & Crew)—(Aug.) Budd A. Bratton, 316 Pine Dr., Mt. Gilead, Ohio

USS Helena (CL50)—(July) Raymond Claiborn, Rt. 3, Bucyrus, Ohio

USS Knapp (DD653) (Officers & Crew Sept. 1942-June 1946)—(July) Mrs. V. W. Westbrook, 4204 Konrad, Lyons, Ill.

Yeomen ("P" (WW1 Navy Enlisted Women)—(May) Mrs. Dora Bucklin Helwig, 43 Comstock Ave., Providence, R.I. 02907

AIR

12th Bomb Gp (Medium) 434th Bomb Sqdn—(Aug.) Joseph C. Prisco, 301 Warren Ave., East Providence, R.I. 02914

27th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(Aug.) Ray F. Durant, Box 1094, Lakeside Dr., Felton, Calif. 95018

356th Fighter Gp.—(July) Louis Meyer, 1508 Colony Ter., Hamilton, Ohio

381st Air Service Sqdn (WW2)—(June) Jos. L. Bognar, P.O. Box 2271, Delray Beach, Fla.

485th Bomb Gp.—(Aug.) William H. Schoutz, 532 Park Ave., Newton Falls, Ohio 44444

WAC, 3rd AF Hq Co., 300th Base Unit (Tampa, Fla.)—(Aug.) Mrs. Ruby Lindquist, Apt. 3 2021 W. Old Shakopee Rd., Minneapolis, Minn. 55431

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS FEBRUARY 28, 1965

ASSETS	
Cash on hand and on deposit	\$ 3,818,438.53
Receivable	213,810.12
Inventories	373,672.15
Invested Funds	1,663,988.77
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Funds	286,082.09
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,521,024.38
Real Estate	814,228.39
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation	238,953.38
Deferred Charges	50,775.15
	<u>\$10,980,972.96</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH	
Current Liabilities	\$ 1,441,696.72
Funds Restricted as to use	14,208.99
Deferred Income	2,239,328.79
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Funds	286,082.09
Employees Retirement	
Trust Fund	3,521,024.38
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	25,119.11
Restricted Fund	23,889.33
Real Estate	814,228.39
Reserve for Rehabilitation	528,607.84
Reserve for Child Welfare	129,843.02
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00
	<u>1,581,687.69</u>
Unrestricted Capital	1,893,944.30
	<u>\$3,475,631.99</u>
	<u>\$10,980,972.96</u>

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A LOOK AT PORTLAND, OREGON

(Continued from page 21)

prices. But for what you get, prices in Portland are, believe it, modest. Sunset Magazine, in California, reported "... an absence in Portland of any effort to 'con' the stranger." Continuing, Sunset said: "The city is kind to the visitor's pocket-book. Portland has no hotel room tax; there is no Oregon cigarette tax, and—incidentally—no sales tax. You pay in even nickels and dimes with little need for pennies. Basic prices in Portland for food, lodging, and most incidentals are well under California's usual levels."

The Portland Chamber of Commerce lists as members 15 banquet halls; three buffet sandwich establishments; four cafeterias; two catering services; seven "chicken & steak" houses; ten coffee shops; eight "dine and dance" places; seven drive-in eateries; one German, one Mexican, three Italian, three Japanese, three Kosher and nine Chinese restaurants; 41 restaurant dining rooms; three "ham-and-egg" and three "hamburger" spots; one smorgasbord, one pie and four pancake specialists; ten seafood and shellfish places; nine steak houses; two tea rooms and three "specialty food" establishments.

Good examples of "specialty food" would be Trader Vic's Polynesian and Chinese menu at the Benson Hotel; the Kon-Tiki (Polynesian again) at the Sheraton; and the Golden Knight restaurant at the Multnomah Hotel. The Multnomah closed down its upper floors as a hotel in April, but its restaurants and lounge remain open. The Golden Knight, in addition to its high-class regular menu of fine dishes and wines, will let you put on the dog for a group of friends by treating them to a dinner of wild boar, venison, hare, quail or partridge. Like the old formula for rabbit stew, they have to "first catch the rabbit (or boar, deer, quail or partridge)." So you have to give them 72 hours notice to bring in the game. Discuss the price with them, not us. Chef James Friswald can fix these specialties up to your taste.

The Multnomah's cocktail lounge—the Stirrup Room—is a lively, friendly place. Perhaps George Baker, who can make one banjo sound like three, will still be playing there in August.

One of the favorite Japanese restaurants in the downtown area is Bush Garden. There are three floors of it around a large, open stairwell, with the full Nipponese atmosphere, a lounge, entertainment, distinctive food—all managed by two popular and active Portland citizens, Mr. and Mrs. Corky Kawasaki. Bush Garden is at 121 S.W. 4th Ave.

Among the ten seafood and shellfish places, Dan and Louis Oyster Bar on S.W. Akeny St. is one of the downtown favorites. It's decked out like an old sail-

ing schooner. Nearby, the Silk and Satin serves dinner in red plush Victorian style in the old Helm building, built about 1878. The aged Hoyt Hotel acts its vintage too. The Hoyt's dining spot features lively after-hours entertainment by the flicker of old-fashioned gaslight, with girls in brief costumes with a touch of old lace. The Hoyt has a high, mirrored bar that was an early showpiece of gay Montana. It followed the miners to Idaho, and now awaits you in the second half of another century in Portland.

The Benson Hotel affects an Old English atmosphere in everything but its Trader Vic's restaurant. The Benson's London Grill has won Holiday Magazine awards as "one of the outstanding restaurants in the United States" every year since 1959. Associated with it is the Benson's Picadilly Bar, another bit of posh.

The 23-story Portland-Hilton Hotel, at 921 S.W. 6th St., is brand new, and in the modern tradition of the new hotels in America—from its popular, top-quality roof-top restaurant (the Canlis), to its "elevator-to-auto" service for drive-in guests and its outdoor swimming pool. Borrowing from Oregon's lumbering history, the Hilton's street level accommodations include the Trees Dining Room, the Trees Coffee Shop, the Trees Lounge and the Woodchopper Bar. The Hilton will be the Legion's official hotel, and its 1,500-capacity banquet hall will be the scene of the National Commander's Dinner to Distinguished Guests. The private International Club has its accommodations for dancing, dining and lounging in the Hilton. Visitors needing private club facilities may apply for transient membership.

The Cosmopolitan is a fine luxury hotel with moderate rates, located near the Sheraton and Lloyd Center. It brings you eye-level with Mount Hood while keeping Portland at your feet. They call the main restaurant here "The Top of the Cosmo." Like the Canlis Restaurant in the Hilton, it's at the top of your elevator ride and provides a grand view while eating. European and Continental foods are served on silver service carts and the food is delectable. An orchestra plays at the "Top of the Cosmo" six nights a week. In its cocktail lounge, agate-topped tables suffused with light from below are a conversation piece. The Cosmopolitan has a top floor patio and heated swimming pool, just through sliding glass doors from the restaurant.

That is a fair sample of hotels, motels, restaurants and night spots. Others, such as the Congress Hotel, Thunderbird Motel and Restaurant, and the River Queen (a paddle-wheel ferry converted to a restaurant), are open for your own discovery.

THE END

CRIME RATE DOUBLED.

VOICE FOR THE CONSUMER.

UNIFORM DAYLIGHT TIME?

DATELINE WASHINGTON



Since 1940, the pace of U.S. crime has doubled; since 1958, the crime rate has increased five times faster than U.S. population . . . The financial cost: tens of billions annually . . . The human cost: immeasurable.

As a result, along with his war on poverty, President Johnson has declared a parallel war on crime . . . Plans call for a vigorous campaign against organized crime, new steps in drug control, tighter firearms control, increased assistance to local law enforcement efforts.

While the immediate efforts are being made to clean up crime in our streets, the President is setting up a commission to make a deep study into long-range control and prevention of crime, a problem that cannot be resolved by quick or easy solutions.

Congress has long had a high regard for the interests and sensitivities of the little businessman . . . Both the House and Senate maintain an active and vocal Select Committee on Small Business.

There remains the American consumer, so often and loudly defended on the chamber floors, who has no full-time committee monitoring his interests in the Senate, and only a subcommittee in the House . . . The White House, on the other hand, has set up not only a President's Committee on Consumer Interests but also has appointed a Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs.

Aroused, 19 senators have petitioned their fellow legislators to create a Select Consumers Committee "to give the American consumer a voice in the Congress."

U.S. clock confusion begins each spring with some states shifting to daylight saving time . . . This year there's a strong move in Congress to bring order out of chaos . . . Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.) points out that 15 states observe daylight saving on a state-wide basis, simultaneously switching time on the last Sunday in April. Meanwhile, sections of 16 other states advance their clocks on 11 different dates . . . When fall comes, the switch back takes place on a score of different dates.

This annual time scramble adversely affects entire industries, in addition to confusing the individual . . . It costs the airlines, railroads and bus companies over \$1 million a year just to print revised timetables.

The bill in Congress would standardize the date on which clocks would be set ahead in the spring and set back in the fall for all areas which wish to continue daylight saving time.

Efforts to stimulate travel in the United States by foreign tourists increased by \$200 million between 1960 and 1964, but during the same period Americans abroad spent \$600 million more . . . Thus the rise in our income and our penchant for traveling overseas has contributed to the U.S. balance of payments deficit.

This deficit, more than \$3 billion annually, exerts pressure on the U.S. gold position . . . To check the drain on our gold, President Johnson has requested specific action by Congress, by big business and banking, and by the ordinary citizen.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

CHINESE MISSILES

" . . . There is no reason to suppose that the Chinese cannot in time produce medium-range and even long-range ballistic missile systems and arm them with thermonuclear warheads." Sec'y of Defense **Robert S. McNamara**.

BITE THE HAND

"Where we have given the most aid, we have inspired the most antagonism." **Sen. J. W. Fulbright** (Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

VIETNAM NEGOTIATIONS

"Negotiation will in the end certainly be an answer if it produces an independent and secure South Viet Nam." **William P. Bundy**, Asst. Sec'y of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

ECONOMIST'S VIEW

"Great men don't have to know about economics—and very rarely do." **Ambassador John Kenneth Galbraith**, former Harvard professor of economics.

WORTHY AMBITION

"One of the major contributions I intend to make . . . is the inauguration of overnight mail to almost every area of the United States." **Postmaster Gen. John A. Gronouski**.

SAYS ERHARD

"I will fight nationalism with all my strength. My government is very clear on this and the U.S. government and public opinion should support me more." **Chancellor Ludwig Erhard**, West Germany.

AMERICAN FAITH

" . . . This is what our Revolution was designed to establish: faith in God, faith in man, faith in truth, faith in limited representative government, faith in the divine universal destiny of our country." **Gov. George Romney**, Michigan.

A New FREE BOOK for

MEN PAST 40

**Troubled With Getting Up Nights,
Pains in Back, Hips, Legs,
Nervousness, Tiredness.**

This New Free Book points out that if you are a victim of the above symptoms, the trouble may be traceable to Glandular Inflammation . . . a condition that very commonly occurs in men of middle age or past and is often accompanied by despondency, emotional upset and other mental and nervous reactions.

The book explains that, although many people mistakenly think surgery is the only answer to Glandular Inflammation, there is now a non-surgical treatment available.

NON-SURGICAL TREATMENTS

This New Free Illustrated Book tells about the modern, mild, Non-Surgical treatment for Glandular Inflammation and that the treatment is backed by a Lifetime Certificate of Assurance. Many men from all over the country have taken the NON-SURGICAL treatment and have reported it has proven effective.

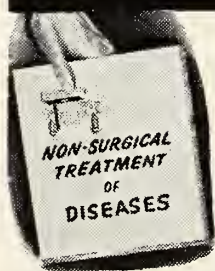
The Non-Surgical treatment described in this book requires no painful surgery, hospitalization, anesthesia or long period of convalescence. Treatment takes but a short time and the cost is reasonable.

REDUCIBLE HERNIA

HEMORRHOIDS

Non-Surgical treatment for both Reducible Hernia and Hemorrhoids, the book explains, can usually be taken at the same time as treatment for Glandular Inflammation.

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PERSONAL

Automobiles in 1965-66.

Tips on Air Conditioners.

Measles Doomed?

Barring metal shortages, the auto industry should ring up its fourth successive banner year in 1965, with a fifth in prospect for 1966. Behind this phenomenon (car sales this year could reach about 9 million, including 500,000 imports) is a mighty lever: **A favorable price situation.**

New-car prices, on the average, haven't risen in a year. Used-car prices are up about 4%, but that helps new-car sales because it guarantees **high trade-ins.** Meantime, **credit terms are very easy.**

As for operating costs: **Gas and oil prices will be about the same** this year as last; and **the tire market is a riot of bargains and brands.**

What does the 1966 model year hold in store? For one thing, the trend to the sports car, which Ford is capitalizing on via its Mustang, will accelerate. Both Pontiac and Mercury are readying zippy jobs for the average pocket-book. Olds, meanwhile, will offer a real startler—a front-wheel drive, with a power plant offset somewhat to the right, and a chain-driven automatic transmission. (Oldtimers will remember that the last American front-wheel drive was the famous Cord of 30 years ago.)

Also in prospect: **Such safety features as:** Dual braking systems; smog-control devices; sturdier steering mechanisms; and rear-seat safety belts.

For the fellow who wants to haul around a lot of people with a lot of pull, Ford will market a civilian version of its ¼-ton military "Mutt," a Jeep-like workhorse.

★ ★ ★

Hundreds of models of room air conditioners will be on the market this year at prices starting as low as \$100. If you intend to buy, watch these points:

Your dealer should help you figure out **how big an appliance you need** according to a formula devised by the Natl. Electrical Mfgs. Assn. As a hint: Rooms with 240 sq. ft. or less of floor space can get by with a 5,500-6,000 BTU installation; from 240 to 450 sq. ft. will take a 6,000-9,000 BTU job.

• Experts say a **slightly undersized conditioner is more satisfactory** than one that's too big.

• **Be sure you know what the price includes** (it may not cover installation, services or extras).

★ ★ ★

Medical experts are hopeful that measles can be wiped out completely, now that a number of new live-virus vaccines are available. Unlike the older "killed virus" preventives, the new ones require only one shot (as against three), act immediately, and could be effective for life. Be sure the youngsters in your family are protected as early as possible. Measles currently lay about 4 million victims low each year, cause some 500 deaths, and often lead to serious brain and respiratory troubles.

★ ★ ★

Be prepared to get an urgent plea from your youngsters for a musical instrument—probably the fretted type. Guitars and banjos are the big rage these days. In fact, the latter suddenly have become so popular that they now are in short supply (as guitars were only a couple of months ago).

America is on a musical binge as never before, to the tune of about \$700 million this year. More leisure time is one reason. Another is **the emphasis in schools on the "heritage" idea and "folk" tradition.** This has pepped up guitar and banjo sales, because both are associated with America's history—especially the banjo, said to be the only musical instrument originated in this nation. Cost of a new banjo: About \$40 at the low end of the line; several hundred dollars for a really splendid job.

★ ★ ★

Current development worth noting:

CAMERAS: The big new seller in the low-and medium-priced lines is the **fast-loading camera.** It uses a special film pack that can be slipped in without threading a takeup spool, thus saving the snapshotter time and eliminating the hazards of faulty loading. Kodak pioneered the development in this country with its "Instamatic" line (camera kit price: \$17.95 to \$129.50; film price: 75¢ to \$2.35 depending on whether you buy black and white, color print or color slide film). Now a rival European system called "Rapid" also is bidding for the market.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

THE BIG CABLE TV RHUBARB

(Continued from page 13)

The use of microwave relays, in theory, could provide a means for providing Chicago viewers with programs from New York independent stations (and vice versa). In fact, Cox Cablevision has proposed piping the New York channels as far west as Chambersburg and Tyrone, Pa. (some 235 miles), and carrying Chicago signals to Indiana's eastern border. Microwave relays are proposed to bring New York and Washington stations to Philadelphia when and if the city council approves a cable franchise there.

Microwave relays already are used to convey Chicago programs to parts of the midwest, as extra incentives for viewers to subscribe to cable service. But they're not the only extras. In a number of communities, cable operators have set aside a channel for the continuous time and weather service, occasionally with stereo music picked up from a local FM radio station. Some even offer such attractions as heavyweight prize fights, not available on network TV, at no additional charge, picking up the telecast from closed circuit systems in the major cities and paying for it out of profits. A few, such as Teleprompter Corporation's Farming-

ton, N.Mex., system, even are equipped to pipe movies and short subjects over closed circuit cable with no use of airwaves at all.

Cable TV, say its proponents, has the ability to provide educational television to literally hundreds of communities which could never afford a local educational TV station. It now provides the programs of all three nationwide commercial TV networks to hundreds of cities served by only one or two local TV stations. It provides independent programming to other areas which never could afford independent stations. It can provide news and special programming for such diverse groups as doctors, farmers and the financial community. It can provide unique coverage of news and local happenings, particularly in suburbs of large cities. It can provide as many as 12 programs for our major cities, and wherever it appears, the proponents conclude, it means better reception for the viewer.

IF ALL OF THIS IS true, why has CATV stirred up such a hornet's nest?

TV servicemen are bugged because when the cable comes into a community,

service calls frequently drop. Customers tend to turn to the cable company for service.

The manufacturers of antennas and their dealers don't sell as many expensive outdoor antennas as they once did.

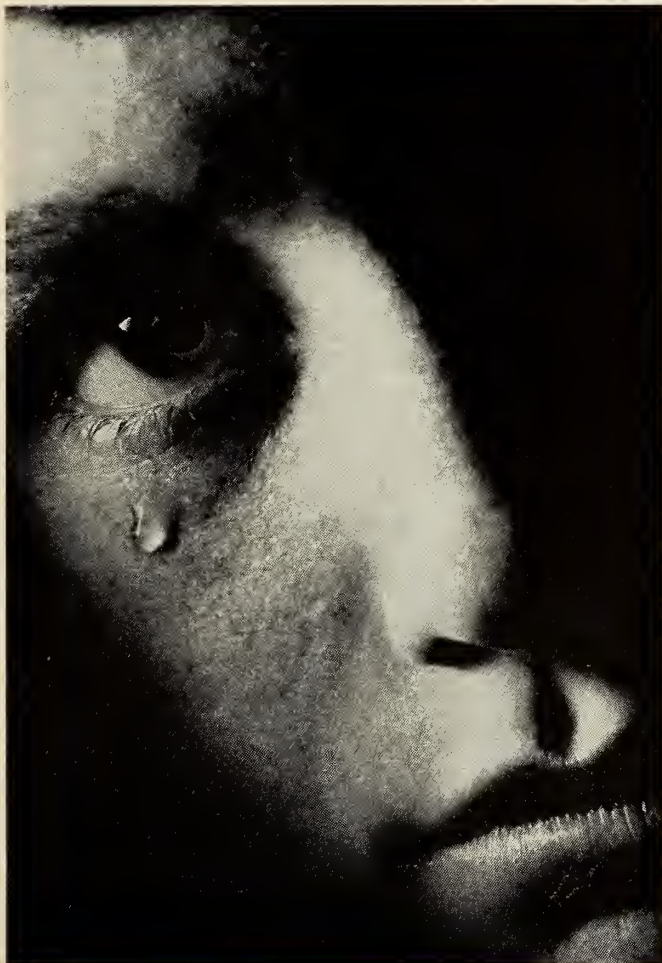
The networks are annoyed because CATV threatens to disrupt the pattern established some 15 years ago by the networks in which stations are franchised to serve certain local areas. The ABC franchised broadcaster in Johnstown, Pa., or southern Oregon or New Mexico is not happy when cable customers in their towns get ABC shows down the cable from the cable operator's pick-up of the same shows directly from New York, San Francisco or Los Angeles. And ABC isn't happy about it either.

The broadcasters, who are denied pay-TV themselves by FCC regulation, also feel that CATV may quickly become coin-in-the-slot pay-TV—possibly with *their* programs unless some high authority intervenes. CATV is so far immune to federal regulation.

Performers are annoyed because they feel CATV operators are making a profit on them without paying for the privilege.

Local stations are upset because they see the fragmenting of their audiences

(Continued on page 48)



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THE BIG CABLE TV RHUBARB

(Continued from page 47)

as new programming becomes available on the cable and because, they claim, some cable operators substitute their own commercials for those telecast by the station that originates the programs.

The Federal Communications Commission is concerned because it sees the possibility of some marginal stations being forced off the air by cable competition and because some people who could never qualify for a broadcast license are getting cable franchises. Some cable subscribers are annoyed because there's little protection for them against inferior service, rate increases and the program preferences of the operator.

Today, some 75 per cent of all cable companies still are locally owned—by the TV dealers and repairmen who started them, by local investment groups of doctors and lawyers, by independent telephone companies, even by small communities and an American Legion post or two that got into the cable business as a community service. These locally-owned companies generally operate in towns of 10,000 or less, serving an average of 2,400 homes.

The nation's largest system, in Williamsport, Pa., serves some 21,000 homes in a community of 40,500. The result of a merger between two smaller systems, it's typical of the growth in CATV in the past two years which has seen a number of large companies—Teleprompter, Jerrold Electronics, Cox Broadcasting, Triangle Publications, RKO-General to name just a few—start new systems, expand, or buy old ones. It costs the average viewer anywhere from nothing to \$10 to connect to the cable, plus a monthly rental of \$4 or \$5.

UNLIKE BROADCASTERS, who are licensed and regulated by the Federal Communications Commission, CATV operators are licensed in most parts of the country only by the city, borough and town councils which grant them a franchise to do business in the community. To some extent, they also are responsible to the utilities that rent them space on telephone or light poles at \$1 or \$2 per month per pole (the cable, in most cases, remains the property of the CATV company, which strings and maintains it). Only in Connecticut and Nevada does a state body—the Public Utilities Commission—exert jurisdiction, although several states now are considering the idea.

When cable systems first appeared in the small towns, their franchises were considered to be of little value, since everybody believed that cables were an interim thing until local telecasting could start. Most were granted on a non-exclusive basis—although it wasn't until February 1965 that the first newcomer

began competitively to solicit the customers of an existing cable company (in Williamsport). More recently, some operators have asked for—and gotten—exclusive, irrevocable 75-year franchises to serve communities in return for an annual local license fee of anywhere from \$1 to \$700. Communities new to CATV such as Upper Darby, Pa., and New York City are asking for two per cent of gross receipts annually plus a firmer control over operations. In the case of Upper Darby, this is expected to yield as much as \$25,000 in extra city income the first year. Competition for



THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

franchises has increased as cable companies have moved closer to big cities. Some six companies were seeking the Philadelphia franchise at our press time, while New York City had as many as nine applicants. Even in some of the smaller townships of Pennsylvania's mountains, competition was strong enough to bring charges that applicants offered councilmen a "fee" of \$500, as well as color television sets.

Small wonder! Whopping profits have been racked up by some CATV systems. One Connecticut applicant told the state Public Utilities Commission that his firm anticipated a 51 per cent profit during its first year of operation. Asked why he couldn't make do on the six to eight per cent the state allows other public utilities to make, the operator replied that he could.

The Value Line, a newsletter for investors, told its readers two years ago: "CATV companies can often multiply their net asset values many times within a matter of but a few years. . . . The systems generate large cash flow, often

amounting to more than 50 per cent of net worth annually. (This) is in fact true earnings to the operating companies."

A case in point is the stock of Rollins Broadcasting, one of the applicants for the CATV franchise in New York City. Rollins, in addition to owning a string of cable systems, also owns several radio stations. Early last year, the stock sold for 14¼. By the end of the year, it had jumped to 103¼, and earlier this year settled back to a comfortable 92¼.

Just about everybody agrees that CATV needs a traffic cop. But there are almost as many suggestions for the type of cop and the ground rules under which he should operate as there are trade associations in the field. The FCC has maintained a hands-off policy because it regards CATV systems neither as broadcasters (since they don't use the airwaves the FCC was created to police) nor as common carriers, like telephone companies.

The FCC exerts controls on broadcasters in a number of ways. To get a license at all, you've got to be a citizen of good character. Cable operators don't necessarily have to be citizens, and some applicants have had gangster backgrounds. Then you've got to satisfy the FCC that you're going to provide more and better programming in the public interest than other people seeking the same license. Until now, cable operators have had to satisfy no such requirement. Broadcasters must agree to present both sides of controversial issues and all candidates for political office must have equal time. Cable operators are under no such obligation.

A concern of a number of broadcasters as well as the FCC is the possibility that the cable could drive a broadcasting station out of business. When there's only one station in a small town, the argument goes, the viewer watches it or nothing. When a cable company pipes in a second signal, it could take away half the viewing audience from the station, according to the broadcasters; or it could add an equal number of new television sets, half of which would be tuned to the second program according to the cable enthusiasts. If the cable adds six or seven other signals, from far away, the local broadcaster conceivably might find himself with 20 per cent or less of his original audience. This could, the broadcasters and the FCC fear, put the local broadcaster out of business—or at the very least deprive it of the revenue needed to finance coverage of unprofitable public service programs. Says an official of one network, "At the very least, it would mean that our affiliate stations would have to cut their rates. Eventually, this would mean that the networks would also have to cut rates. With less money available, the stations and networks will have

to cut where our biggest losses are—in news and public affairs.”

CATV's answer? "It has been nearly seven years since this issue was first raised," points out Milton Shapp, president of Jerrold Electronics, one of the largest manufacturers of CATV equipment and operators of systems. "What has happened since that date? CATV has more than doubled in number of systems and subscribers. Yet at no time since then has any TV station left the air because of CATV competition." Some broadcasters believe, however, that CATV may have prevented some stations from going on the air.

Some broadcasters would like to try pay-TV. Others wouldn't, but fear they'd be forced to if anyone starts it. Pay-TV on the airwaves uses a scrambled signal. You drop coins in your special home decoder to unscramble it. Theoretically it can operate at a profit without commercials, which is supposed to make it worth the price to viewers. But so far the FCC has refused to allow use of the airwaves for this purpose on any but the most limited test basis.

However, since the FCC thus far has refused to deal with the cable, it offers a practical means of piping coin-operated programs into homes without the need for federal approval—and former National Broadcasting Company president Sylvester Weaver was determined to try it in southern California.

The equipment Weaver planned to use was virtually identical to that in use in existing CATV systems in southern California, with the important addition of a metering device (to enable customers to be charged individually for each program they watch). California's constitution provides, however, that if enough voters petition for it, a referendum can be held on virtually any issue. Broadcasters and theatre owners in the state got behind a drive last year to prohibit Weaver's plans by public referendum. It carried overwhelmingly throughout the state, setting back the plans of the cable pay-TV forces for some time to come.

TO MANY BROADCASTERS, the line between CATV and pay-TV appears to be a thin one—particularly when the only company now in the United States licensed to experiment with pay-TV—RKO General, Inc.—is also the country's third largest operator of CATV systems.

The man in charge of RKO Phonevision, which is just completing a three-year experimental run in Hartford, Conn., is John Pinto. "I don't see the two getting together in the foreseeable future," he says. "The important thing about pay-TV is to collect the money for each show that the viewer watches. This way, you have the money to get the top attractions. The idea of a flat monthly

fee was tried some years ago in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and fell flat on its face." Pinto points out that RKO is using a commercial television station—Hartford's Channel 18—rather than cable for the experiment.

"The theatre owners and other people said when we started that all the best attractions would end up on pay-TV, that we'd begin selling commercials, that we'd put them out of business. WHCT-TV broadcasts movies, public service shows, even sponsored Mets baseball games on the weekend for free [unscrambled]. We start with the paid programs after 7 PM, and there are no commercials."

JUST WHAT CAN A coin-operated pay system offer? Hartford's schedule consists of nearly 85 per cent movies—generally shown just after they've finished their first run in Hartford and before they've moved to the neighborhood theatres. An additional 15 per cent is sporting events—mostly hockey games live from Boston or New York, and championship fights. In addition, there are such cultural events as off-Broadway plays, the Bolshoi ballet, and concerts filmed in Europe. All of these are telecast in black and white. In a similar experiment in Canada, color has been introduced—but only five of an estimated 5,000 sets connected to the Canadian pay-TV system are equipped for color reception.


"The cultural programs are the ones you hear all the talk about," Pinto explains, "but they're not the ones people pay to watch. Sporting events greatly outrank them. As a result, we carry a much heavier sports schedule than theatre and music."


In addition to the program charge, RKO asks \$10 for installing the decoder-meter plus a 75¢-per-week rental. The RKO experiment, to be completed by July 1, has not been profitable for the company. But Pinto indicated that his company still has faith, and will ask the FCC to allow the experiment to continue.

One of the staples of pay-TV is sports events which are blacked out on commercial television. Occasionally they find their way onto CATV, where they are presented at no extra charge. CATV operators usually use the promise of heavyweight championship bouts as an incentive to sign up new subscribers. But, warn the anti-pay-TV forces, it's only a step from this to paying by the program. One of the giants in CATV, Teleprompter, has expressed interest in pay-TV.


Most CATV operators are sensitive to the criticisms and about 85% of them are joined in a self-policing organization, the National Community Television Association, or NCTA.

(Continued on page 50)






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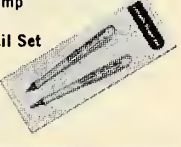


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Though not required to, NCTA cable operators recently pledged themselves not to show a program from a distant station being broadcast simultaneously by a local TV station.

Some CATV operators have proposed that NCTA pass a code which would prevent cable operators from mounting their own programs, a move which others in the industry oppose.

"Our position is that if a CATV operator originates programming, other than a time and weather service, he should be subject to the same FCC rules and regulations as a broadcaster," says Frederick W. Ford, president of NCTA.

Program origination is a sore subject. Some CATV systems in remote areas now buy tapes from educational TV stations for transmissions to schools which would otherwise be denied educational TV. Jerrold's Shapp has proposed that cable systems be used to provide market information for farmers, while the FCC's Joel Rosenbloom has suggested that CATV can bring local politics into the home in a very forceful way. "Suppose that Hackensack, New Jersey, has a hot school bond issue on the ballot in November. The opposing sides now find it almost impossible to find decent time on one of the New York City stations to discuss it at length. But a cable company operating in Hackensack could very easily put the two sides in front of a TV camera and let them have at each other on a cable channel not ordinarily in use. This would help to inform the voters and certainly would be an operation in the public interest." Rosenbloom said that the same facilities could be used to report local council meetings, report local news, and so on.

From cable's earliest days, however, CATV operators have done more than just retransmit the signals they pick up. When interference caused snow on one station, the operator went in search of a replacement. When a station began telecasting a Shakespeare play or an opera which the cable operator felt would have little appeal in his area, he'd switch to another channel. "That happens all the time," reports a Central Pennsylvania schoolteacher. "Last summer, one of the New York stations which we get regularly broadcast the Shakespeare festival from Central Park. The cable company carried the first few minutes of it, then switched to some variety show. It's not at all uncommon to get five ball games on at once, or five football games. What kind of choice is that? It seems to me that the cable people do no more to accommodate special tastes than the broadcasters do."

Who should get local cable franchises? One of the major networks has proposed

that broadcasters get first crack at cable franchises in their localities. FCC rules now prohibit broadcasters from owning more than one TV station in a given market, and some cable applicants argue that granting a cable franchise to one broadcaster or a group of broadcasters in effect would create an "idea monopoly" within the community.

There's also the question of conflict of interest. "If Channel 5 gets the cable franchise, what's to keep him from putting Channel 9 in an unfavorable position



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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

on the cable dial, or playing with his signal?" asks one potential operator, pointing out that the cable would provide him with a good way of knocking his competitor's broadcasts.

"He wouldn't dare because his customers would complain—and might very well discontinue cable service," replies NCTA's Ford.

Of almost equal concern are cable companies that are buying into television stations. In Clarksburg, W. Va., several years ago, station WBOY-TV instituted a copyright infringement suit against the local cable company. The latter, one of the nation's oldest cable firms, promptly bought WBOY-TV for a reported \$950,000.

Finally, what about station owners who already have been in trouble with the FCC for deleting programs contrary to their own beliefs—stations in the southern states, for example, which consistently delete network programs originating in the north dealing with civil rights, or conservative station owners

who delete "liberal" commentary and vice versa? Presently, nothing regulates CATV in this matter.

Above all, what right has a cable company to charge rent for programs not its own?

At present, the cable companies are fighting two copyright infringement suits in the courts. At issue is whether cable companies have the right to use copyright material belonging to networks or program producers to make a profit—or whether the copyright owners have any control over their material once it's broadcast. Does CATV charge a fee for programs or only for transporting them?

The Columbia Broadcasting System, itself part owner in the world's largest cable system in Vancouver, B.C., is suing Teleprompter's Farmington system, while United Artists also has brought a suit. If CBS and UA are successful, Commissioner Ford asserts, the TV program packagers will set up a licensing arrangement to cover their properties for the purpose of collecting royalties from the CATV operators.

SUCCESS OF THESE suits would establish a legal precedent that no cable company could collect a rental fee from a viewer for piping a broadcast program into his home without the permission of the broadcaster. That would shake the cable business to its foundations. It got where it is with free material.

ABC says that a licensing arrangement is needed because CATV has moved into a field "totally different from that for which it was intended."

Nowhere in the country has the CATV argument been more heated than in northeastern Pennsylvania where CATV began and where one Scranton station still bills itself as "the world's largest feeder of CATV systems."

The three stations which broadcast in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre have combined to go into the cable business themselves, following the announcement of another firm, Universal Cable, that it planned to seek franchises in both cities plus the several dozen communities which surround them. Franklyn Coslett, station manager of WBRE-TV, one of the owners of Total TV, Inc., reports, "We discovered that Universal planned to bring in 12 signals from the outside—none of them ours. We realized that if we were going to be represented on the cable at all, we'd have to form our own company and apply for our own franchise."

The Television Accessory Manufacturers' Institute quarrels with CATV's claim that the public gets better pictures with the cable. It cites cases of viewer complaints about poor pictures and poor service.

Citizens have also grieved about the

politics of cable franchises. After the city fathers of Nanticoke, Pa., recently unanimously granted a long-term franchise to a cable company under terms which some citizens claimed were overly generous, a citizens' committee collected several thousand signatures on a repeal petition.

Freedom from regulation makes it easy for CATV to ignore national borders or citizenship requirements. Recently, a small radio station in Maine sought permission to affiliate with the government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's French network, since the town in which it was located had a large French-speaking population. Permission was denied. Aliens and foreign governments are prohibited by law from owning or operating TV stations in the United States. Yet a CATV system in northern New York state or Ohio is perfectly free to distribute Canadian government-sponsored broadcasts in its community. The same freedom applies to services operating within range of Mexican stations.

With its ability to use as many as 20 channels (UHF and VHF), cable has ample capacity for foreign broadcasts on top of other programming. Recently, a local high school was teaching a course on the geography, politics and culture of the Soviet Union and the daughter of a CATV manager was a member of the class. The cable executive, a former ham radio operator, hit on the idea of monitoring the nightly short-wave propaganda broadcasts of Radio Moscow and feeding them directly to the community on an unused CATV channel, so that students could listen in and discuss the broadcasts the next day.

AS THESE WORDS are written, the FCC is still pondering whether it should or should not claim jurisdiction over CATV. It has kept hands off in the past because CATV does not originate programs on the airwaves. But there *could* be a ruling that, having made itself a link in a chain of interstate broadcasting, CATV comes under federal control after all. Its opponents raise questions of a nature which have brought federal control in the past: possibility of monopoly, censorship, propaganda use, pay-TV, threats to regulated broadcasters by non-regulated competition. Its advocates, on the other hand, have demonstrated its ability to render services that competitive one-channel broadcasters cannot duplicate.

CATV will almost certainly continue to grow, and the considerable chaos surrounding it today centers on the question: Under what conditions?

Governments—city, state and federal—are now wrestling with the question with plenty of prompting by interested parties on all sides.

THE END

BOOKS

EIGHT DECADES WITH MacARTHUR

LIFE MAGAZINE © TIME, INC.

REMINISCENCES, by Douglas MacArthur. MCGRAW-HILL CO., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$6.95.

General Douglas MacArthur's personal recollections and experiences offer a fascinating and illuminating look at eight decades of American life. More important, they have an impact on our view of the past and present that can only come when history is told by those who have helped shape it.

He recalls his childhood in the West and family life at various Army posts. Then came the years at West Point, assignment in Mexico, and WWI with its test of his military skill and subsequent recognition and military decorations.

With the end of hostilities, MacArthur returned to the life of a peacetime soldier. From 1919 to 1922 he served as Superintendent of West Point, where he re-established its traditions and training, left decimated by the demands of WWI.

A tour of duty in the Philippines followed, where he remained until 1925, when he was reassigned to Baltimore. He describes his part in the court-martial of Billy Mitchell, which occurred while he was in Baltimore. Made Chief of Staff in 1930, he had by then been in military service 31 years. MacArthur retired from the Army as a four-star general in 1938 but, ironically, his greatest military successes were to come after this first retirement.

In 1941, as the world situation worsened, MacArthur was appointed Commanding General, United States



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MacArthur observes Inchon landings.

Army Forces in the Far East, on July 27. Thus began his 11th-hour struggle to defend the Far East, a struggle that was to take him through WW2, post-war occupation and the opening of the Korean War.

MacArthur's book moves out of the realm of reminiscence when he presents his arguments for winning the war in Asia. The statement he made in Tokyo on August 23, 1950, could have been written for release in today's paper: "If we lose the war to Communism in Asia, the fate of Europe will be gravely jeopardized. Win it and Europe will probably be saved from war and stay free. Make the wrong decisions here—the fatal decision of inertia—and we will be done. I can almost hear the ticking of the second hand of destiny. We must act now or we will die."

Beyond the Solar System, by Chesley Bonestell and Willy Ley. THE VIKING PRESS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$6.50.

The Milky Way galaxy, the stars in the regions comparatively near that galaxy and the possibility of an interstellar expedition within the lifetime of some people alive today are the subjects of this look at tomorrow.

How to Qualify for the Service Academies, by Monro MacCloskey. RICHARDS ROSEN PRESS, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$3.78.

For those considering a career in one of the branches of the service, this book provides detailed information about

the history, purpose, facilities and entrance requirements of each of the country's four service academies.

Welfare, Freedom and Inflation, by Wilhelm Ropke. UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA PRESS, UNIVERSITY, ALA., \$2.95.

Four brief essays exposing the dangers of the welfare state and the evils of inflation.

We, the People. THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, PUB., WASHINGTON, D.C., \$3.95.

The story of the Capitol building which stands in Washington, D.C., told in paintings, photos and text.

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THE LONELY WAR IN VIETNAM

(Continued from page 10)

in Vietnam. Or as Sergeant Shoemaker put it, "We would rather fight for our country and families here than in our own back yards."

All were proud of being professional soldiers of the United States, and deeply resented any confusion between professional soldiers and mercenaries. They chose careers as military men primarily to serve their country. Army life as a means of earning a living and as a source of adventure were secondary reasons. They did not join the Army to make money, and were bitter about those who claim that professional soldiers could not compete with civilians for jobs.

All four were gentlemen. They were not the types described in cheap blood-and-guts novels. Although they walked with heads held high, befitting men who are proud of their uniform, they did not swagger. Sometimes one of them let go with a mild cuss word, but even though they usually were far from anyone who understood English, they did not use foul language.

The Arvin battalion held Mo Cay and a small strip of ground around the town. The total defense perimeter was about one square mile, bounded on two sides by narrow canals. The entire area was surrounded by a barbed-wire fence and defense positions.

Outside the town itself the VC was in almost complete control at night except for a few outposts along a key highway leading to the next province. During the day the VC more-or-less melted away, but it was still unsafe to leave the town other than with a full battle-ready military unit. Daylight ambushes in the countryside, or even along the road, were common, and helicopters were frequently shot at while landing or taking off at Mo Cay in broad daylight.

WE AT HOME have read a good deal about the shooting down of some of our helicopter men. To them too it is a unique and lonely war. There is no such thing as being over friendly or enemy territory, and any flight is a "milk run" only if when it is over nothing has happened. The helicopters can even be in battle and not find it out for a while. While VC machineguns (which are deadly at low altitudes) reveal themselves promptly when using tracers, the VC has also developed a system of concentrating tracerless, small arms fire against choppers. The loud noise of the helicopters' engines and whirling blades can sometimes drown out the sound of such gun fire. During a previous flight on the same day that I rode with him, a gunner first learned that his copter had been fired at when he discovered that the heel of his boot had been shot off.

The situation in December in the Mo Cay area was illustrative of the really big problems of the war in Vietnam. The Arvin and American advisers had the responsibility of keeping the local economy moving and improving normal civilian conditions, so that we were always fighting to defend—to keep the roads clear, to keep trade and commerce running, etc. The gates of Mo Cay were kept open to allow peasants and townspeople to carry on normal business—even though it also meant allowing VC terrorists to enter.

We also had to defend the people, because Vietnamese civilians were frequent targets of the communists, whose goal is to so terrorize and demoralize the population that the Vietnamese will eventually surrender on any terms as a means of stopping the torture of their bleeding nation.

The VC, on the other hand, do not defend anything, they only destroy. Under these ground rules, the communists have a tremendous advantage: they pick the time and place to fight the war. They can mass the necessary forces at the point of contact, while the Arvin are stretched in a long thin line that can be cut at all but the strongest points.

The Vietnamese soldiers, despite reports to the contrary, have conducted themselves well. It is true that Arvin officers sometime lack initiative, and some Vietnamese have failed to meet the deadly challenge of combat. But the problem of limited initiative is largely due to war weariness, intensified because for a long time there seemed to be no real determination to win a victory against the communists on the part of the Free World. Stepped up U.S. participation and the State Department's White Paper on red aggression of February 26 is the sort of stuff that can make even better fighting men of the Arvin. The failures in combat have been largely among paramilitary units such as home guards. The non-professional Vietnamese soldiers have behaved like similar men in armies throughout history; some good, some bad—some excellent, some terrible. The Arvin regulars have done a very commendable job, and Americans who have served in the field with them almost always have high praise for their fighting ability. The four U.S. Army advisers in Mo Cay, and every other American combat veteran that I spoke to in Vietnam, were favorably impressed with these Asian soldiers.

Nuygen Van Duc, who received news of his promotion from captain to major on Christmas, commanded the Arvin battalion at Mo Cay when I was there. He was a 20-year veteran, rated by the Americans as an excellent officer and a

(Continued on page 54)

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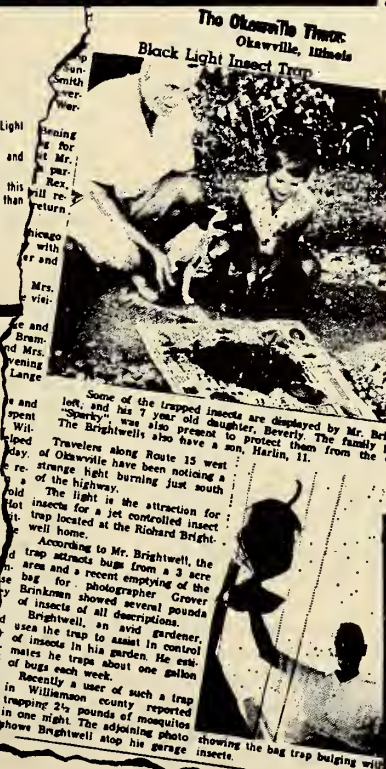
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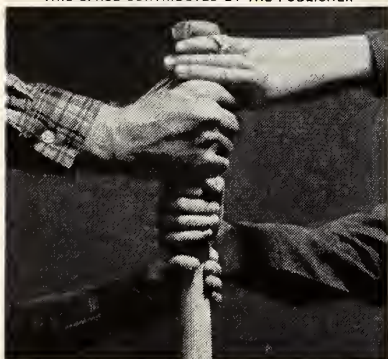
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THE LONELY WAR IN VIETNAM

(Continued from page 52)

fine person. One interesting sidelight is that he was especially kind to the Christians under his command during the Christmas holidays, although he is a devout Buddhist.

The four GIs in Mo Cay lived in a house only a few feet from the defense perimeter where two canals meet. At the closest point it was only about 100 feet across the canal, the other side of which was VC territory. The house had been hit frequently by enemy small arms and mortar fire. The roof was holed, and there were enemy mortar shell fragments in every square foot of the yard. Because they were often in the middle of combat as soon as they jumped from their beds at night, the Americans slept in special "uniforms"—black pajamas. These are the best, most convenient camouflage for night fighting. (When I complained because they didn't have any black pj's for me, I was chided for my poor sportsmanship. Or as Sergeant Shoemaker put it, "The VC have to have something to shoot at, don't they?")

As is usual in Vietnam, the four men who represented America in Mo Cay served their country as both soldiers and diplomats. They were diplomatic in the way in which they gave suggestions, and they were very well liked by the Arvin officers and enlisted men. They ate local dishes—with chopsticks — and could even speak some Vietnamese. During my short stay with them I saw many examples of their good work.

Action in the Mo Cay area was frequent—and often bloody. On the night before Christmas Eve a VC battalion carried on an all-night attack against a small outpost defended by only 17 Arvin. When the battle was broken off by the communists at dawn, there were only three Vietnamese boys left standing. But they had held their post.

THE DAY BEFORE Christmas, before it was dark, "Midnight" Mass was held at the local Catholic Church. Although none of the four GIs was Catholic, they, and the Buddhist battalion commander, went to the Catholic Church to pay their respects to the priest and worshippers. Then they went to the little Protestant chapel for the same purpose. As dusk blended into darkness, they made their final Christmas Eve calls—the inspection of key defense positions around the perimeter in readiness for night warfare.

Soon after dark, firing started all up and down the Mekong Delta. VC mortars whizzed into Mo Cay. The Americans joined the Arvin gun batteries. They helped direct answering fire in the Mo Cay area, and stood by with advice as lonely outposts in the jungle phoned in to report their condition under attack.

Distant flares in the jungle night pinpointed the attacks on perimeter posts from one horizon to the other. The action didn't stop for more than a few minutes at a time all night. During a lull in the fighting, a GI taught English to a Vietnamese soldier as other Arvin sang carols.

Came the dawn and all was quiet. It was Christmas. The town awakened to a "normal" day. I photographed the large pile of used artillery shell casings in front of the Americans' house, all taken from a single gun (see p. 8). I was unable



"That's a cheeseburger smothered with onions, relish, catsup and mustard, with a double thick strawberry shake . . . and remember . . . not a word to anyone!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

to count the casualties in Mo Cay. In the early daylight hours the Americans caught a little sleep, then awoke to take up their daytime role as armed civic guests in this crazy war.

One of the town's big events took place when a local girl was married. Guests seated at the honor table with the bride's father included these four American fighting men.

Out in town, wherever the GIs drove, smiling children stood along the road waving and shouting "Hello" and "O.K." When they went abroad on foot, within a few minutes large crowds of happy youngsters walked along with them. The GIs played with the children, taught them English, gave them presents and otherwise behaved like doting grandparents. Although they were friendly to all, the Americans had several favorites, among them a handsome boy of 12 or 13 who worked at a little cafe the GIs had nicknamed "Howard Johnson's." They had practically adopted a pretty little girl

of about ten who was mute. Her beautiful eyes spoke for her, however, when she was with the gentle warriors from the other side of the world.

On Christmas night it was Christmas Eve all over again. The Delta was alive with artillery—muttering, growling and flashing as 18 separate fire fights developed along the Mo Cay perimeter.

On the day after Christmas I left Mo Cay. The same helicopter that took me out brought in New York City photographer Dan Bucher. The next day all five Americans were wounded, Bucher almost fatally, by a hand grenade thrown into "Howard Johnson's" by a VC terrorist.

THE GIs HAD KNOWN from intelligence reports that they were marked for assassination, but they continued to make daily appearances throughout the area to keep up local morale and confidence in the Americans. They also knew that the cafe, which was the best of only a couple of eating places in town, was the most likely site for such an attack. They had taken precautions, but the ways in which they could alter their routine were limited when it came to the restaurant. "We have to eat," they had explained to me the last time I'd been in the cafe with them. So the VC knew that if they waited long enough there would be an opportunity for an attack.

When it came it was vicious. In keeping with their terror tactics, the grenade was thrown at the Americans while they were surrounded by Vietnamese children. The handsome little boy who worked in the cafe was blown apart by the blast and was dead when Captain Harms reached him a few seconds later. Fifteen other youngsters were wounded.

The GIs, all of whom received shrapnel wounds, ran outside after the terrorist, but lost him in the narrow streets. When they returned to give first aid to the children, other VC hiding in the area opened fire on them with small arms. They were driven off by Arvin soldiers.

When word of the attack reached me I went to a Saigon hospital where the five wounded Americans had been taken. Bucher, the photographer, was on an operating table, still in critical condition two days after the attack. The four GIs were somewhat dazed from their experience, but agreed to a tape recorded interview.

"Would you volunteer to fight in Vietnam if you had to make the choice over again?" I asked them. Here are the exact answers:

Lieutenant Hansen: "Yes. The only difference that this makes is that once you've seen civilians—especially the little kids—hurt like this, it makes it a more personal thing than it was previously."

Sergeant Shoemaker: "I agree with the

Lieutenant. When we first came over here, I think that all of us came over for one purpose. We volunteered to come here to defend our own country. But now I think that it's much more personal."

Captain Harms: "You bet I agree. It's the same job, and nothing's changed at all—except that everybody just feels a little bit closer to the whole situation."

Sergeant Huston, quietest of the four, replied with a soft—but firm—"Yes."

When I asked where they wanted to be stationed after they were released from the hospital and returned to active duty, Lieutenant Hansen answered for all:

"Well, I think we are going right back to Mo Cay, the same place, to take up our old jobs where we left off."

A month later, I learned from his parents that Lieutenant Hansen was back in Mo Cay. The others? I don't know. I think they're back there.

These GIs are representative of the American fighting men in Vietnam—in the air, on the sea, and serving on small teams (sometimes only a single GI) in lonely village outposts where they are picking up the check for our freedom. The majority of them resent those at home who would sell out Vietnam. They believe it would be a terrible defeat for the United States, and many think that it would be immoral. One GI pleaded, "How could we face the Arvin, and say that we were running out on them? How could we face ourselves? Do you think anyone else would trust us after that?"

In my experience, the men who had seen the most action felt that way the most strongly. "If we can take it, why can't the people at home?" they asked.

Some of the people at home can take it. When the parents of Navy Lt. Cmdr. Robert H. Shumaker were informed that he had been shot down and captured during a raid on North Vietnam, they assured newsmen that their son would conduct himself in a manner befitting a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy (class of '56). The Soviet news agency, *Tass*, inadvertently confirmed their confidence when it reported on the captured flier's forced appearance at a communist "bayonet-point news conference." *Tass* said that Shumaker refused to show remorse for his actions, and had "repeated the hackneyed Pentagon version" of the war. In other words, on the loneliest assignment of all, he stood up to the fanatical communist captors who held the power of life or death over him.

THE END

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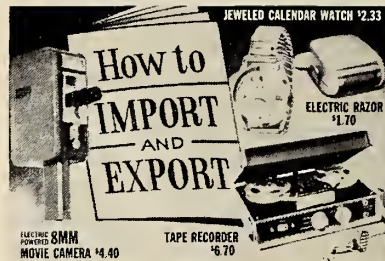
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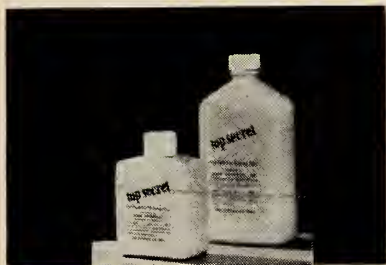
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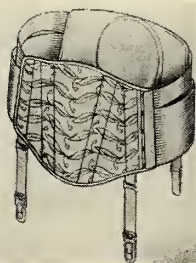
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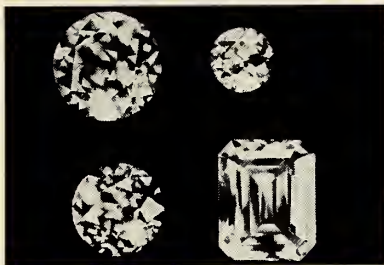
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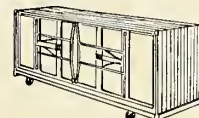
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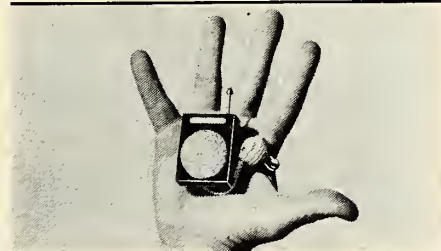
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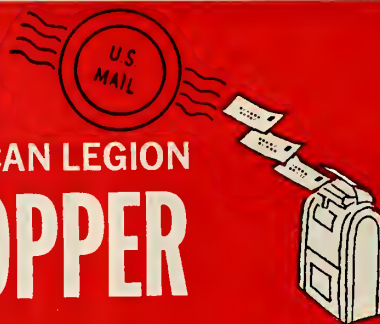
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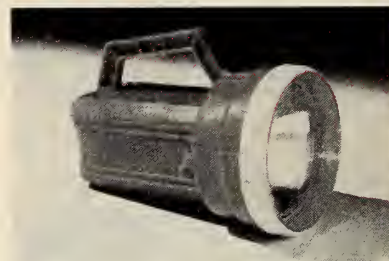
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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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Promptly the door flew open and an indignant little boy marched out. The fireman grinned.

"It works nearly every time!" he said.

DAN BENNETT

"QUITE A CHALLENGE"

Responding to a knock at the door a housewife found a man standing before her.

"I just ran over your cat," he explained apologetically, "and I'd like to replace her."

"Well, you'd better get busy," snapped the housewife. "It's almost feeding time for the kittens!"

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

NOT ON THE MENU

The hard-to-get bachelor was dining with a young lady in a Chinese restaurant.

"How would you like your rice?" he asked. "Boiled or fried?"

The young lady batted her eyelashes and gave him a meaningful look. "Thrown," she said.

F. G. KERNAN

NOW WE KNOW WHY

A violent earthquake hit the Indian reservation and a wise old chief was asked why by the younger Indians.

He told them: "You dance Sun dance, get sunshine. Dance Rain dance, get rain. Dance Corn dance, get corn."

He waved an impressive forefinger at them. "Now what you expect when everybody dance Twist?"

JOSEPH SALAK

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Costly pictures, deftly taken,
Now on hand and highly prized,
Prove the moon is rough, forsaken,
Worthless, dry and pulverized,
Yet our scientific scholars
Say a landing is a must;
Just a few more billion dollars
And we're gonna hit the dust.

WILLIAM W. PRATT

A LA MODE

Styles: What keep going in one year
and out the other.

FRANK ROSE

DENTIST BILL

There's a fortune in my grinders
Which he reaps with mailed reminders;
His practice never varies—
It's strictly cash and caries.

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Experience is a marvelous thing. It lets
you recognize a mistake when you make
it again.

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WATT'S NEW?

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Is a quiet trick.
Wonder what doesn't
Make it tick?

LAKENAN BARNES

DESCRIPTION

NEUROTIC: A person in a clash by
himself.

AL BERNSTEIN

WEATHER REPORT

The winter's past
Its knell has rung;
A spell is cast
On old and young,
Our hearts beat fast,
Gay songs are sung;
It's May at last
And Spring has sprung!

BERTON BRALEY

HAIR TODAY, GONE TOMORROW

You might say a person who wears a
toupee is living under an assumed mane.

PHILLIP THOMAS



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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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